

20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 46—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

We have been digging into the Men's and Boys' Clothing stock—industriously ferreting out, all broken lines. No use holding on to small lots. The commotion has brought rare values to the surface.

We will tell you next week about a clear up sale of Men's Suitings in Grey and Brown Check patterns. It will interest you.

Veilings.

The novelties that are worth thinking about are here. All sorts of fancy meshes entanglements of silk threads which bewilder and beautify and are as mysterious as a spider's web. Black, black and white, and white with fancy chenille and dots—15 to 50c. a yard.

Women's Suits.

Until Jack Frost gets here, suits will be more worn than Coats. A splendid example of what we can do for you is in our heavy frieze suit that we are selling for \$10.00, made in dark grey, brown and green.—If you give us credit for the good tailoring that is in them \$12.50 would not be a bit too high.

FURS.

There's more trickery in furs even than in Suits. You must buy where you have confidence, or expect to be deceived into paying for something you don't get; for in furs everything has been misnamed for so long that few people know what names rightly belong to this fur or that.

We will guarantee every fur we sell to be what we call it. And we will guarantee that you will not get so fine fur anywhere else for the money, or your money back.

Though we are in the midst of Indian Summer, Fur Coats are selling freely as small furs.

Gloves and Mitts that Fit and Wear.

Buyers in this department have the advantage of buying from a stock that has no equal in this locality. We can fit out the baby just as satisfactorily as the tailor-made miss, the golf girl or the belle of the sea on.

This is the General Price List.

Baby's Mitts—White, red, black 15 to 25c.
Boys' and Girls' Golf Gloves—red, navy, tans, 10c to 25c.
Women's Kid Gloves—50c to \$1.25 for the best.
Women's Cashmere Gloves—20c. to 50c. a pair.
Women's Underdressed Kid—black, greys, mode, \$1.25 a pair.
Cream Curl Gauntlets—50c.
Red Curl Gauntlets—50c.
Black Imitation Lamb Gauntlets—50c. to \$1.00 a pair.

The value of a Glove is not alone in the quality. Correct fit is quite as essential. We combine perfect fit with high quality and low price.

Women's Walking Skirts.

It is not necessary to pay a high price for a Walking Skirt in order to be sure that it will fit and hang correctly.

Our \$3.75 and \$4.00 Skirts are perfectly shaped and are so good and stylish that we are selling a great many to women who had thought it impossible to get a satisfactory skirt at that price.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

We direct special attention to our Children's Millinery, much the finest assortment we have ever shown; prices from 75c. for a ready-to-wear school hat to \$5.00 for a fluff beauty.

Portieres.

Heavy Curtains in handsome designs and rich colorings that a pleasant touch of warmth to the winter living rooms. Chenille Cur Tapestry and Silk Curtains \$2.50 to \$15.00 a pair. Some of the Curtains have Table Covers to match.

A Special for the Men

\$12.00 Overcoats for \$10.00.

Thirteen of our No. 1746 Overcoats (we have been selling this line for \$12.00) came to hand this week with the ticket pocket a little too near outer edge. It is just a trifle and would not be noticed by one out of a hundred, but rather than sell them as perfect Coats, we will clear the \$10.00 each. Sizes 34 to 40. They are an All-Wool Dark Grey Check Overcoat—half box style and one of our best selling lines.

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps.

Men's and Boys' Caps, with slip band to pull down over the forehead lined in Blue Serge, also fancy pattern tweeds, high and low shapes. Men's and Boys' Caps of Blue Beaver, Oxford Grey Tweed and Cloth, with slip bands, satin lined,—50c.

Boys' and Girls' Grey Imitation Lamb Caps, full shaped or medium and large curl—25 and 50c.

Boys' Black Imitation Lamb Caps, good Sateen linings, extra glossy curl—50c.

Men's and Boys' Hook down Caps in all-wool Twill Serge, fancy twill also new all patterns of all-wool Tweeds in small and large checks, at 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.

Men's extra fine Curl Cloth Caps, made with visor, satin lined, LAP FUR LINED, something specially new and very sensible—\$1.00.

Boys' Sweaters.

Boys' Heavy Wool Sweaters, with Roll Collar in Navy and Cardinal—50c.

Boys' All-Wool Sweaters, deep roll collar, in Navy and Cardinal two stripes in white around collar and skirt—75c.

Men's Black, also Red Cashmere Hose.

We have just placed in stock two of the best lines of Men's Cashmere Hose that we have ever sold for 25c a pair. One is a heavy Black Seal Cashmere Sock warranted fast black and all-wool. The other is an all-Cardinal Cashmere Hose, soft and warm to the touch and warranted color.

Men's Black Cashmere Wristlet

For warmth and comfort during the cold winter months we have a new line of Men's Wristlets. They are made of the best material and are very comfortable to wear.

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We have also prepared for Saturday's selling dozens of prettily trimmed Hats for women, around the two and three dollar mark.

Those New Dollar Lace Curtains.

They're Nottingham Lace and they are making friends fast. But they deserve to, for they're the best looking and most serviceable Curtain ever sold by us for a dollar. They are made of strong thread with tape binding all around. The design is A 1. They have every appearance of a high priced Curtain. Yet a dollar a pair is all they cost.

Waists—Some Fine Values.

Always the best showing of the newest and best here. Always the best values too. If there is a woman in town who is not aware of these facts a visit to our Waist Department will readily convince her that our statement is true. Let her try to match our values for instance in Black at \$1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Sale of Women's Skirts, Nov. 6th.

On Thursday, November 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, we will sell a heavy fringe Walking Skirt at \$1.90. The sizes run from 38 to 42 and they are all Dark Greys and Black. They will be on display in window a few days before sale.

FARM FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 113 acres convenient to Switzerland church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession Ernestown, county Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Nanawau, Vendor's Solicitors. Nanawau, Sept. 12th, 1902. 39-2 m



FOR SALE—At Meadowdale Farm, about four miles east of Nanawau, on Palace Road, fifteen Dorset yearling rams and ram lambs, bred from imported rams. Do you want a flock leader? If so, I can give the best values ever offered to purchasers. Prices low when used for cross breeding. M. N. EMPEY, Box 119, Nanawau.

AGENTS WANTED
EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.
Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at old times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free. We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 300 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries,"
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. James Perrin of Listowel was kicked by a horse and fatally injured.

STRAYED—One black and white Heifer came to my premises October 5th. Owner may have the same by proving pedigree and paying charges.

JAMES McGRATH,
Clareview, P. O., Ont.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Pursuant to a judgement of The High Court of Justice made in a cause

ASSELSTINE vs FRASER,

the creditors of Michael Asselstine late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, who died on or about the 9th day of October, A. D. 1870, and of Sarah Asselstine, late of the said Township of Ernestown, who died on or about the 5th day of May, A. D. 1885, and all persons holding any special or general liens against these estates are on or before the

24th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902,

to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Herrington & Warner, of the Town of Nanawau, the solicitors for the Plaintiff, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the value of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgement.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, in the Court House in the Town of Nanawau on the

28th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902,
at two o'clock in the afternoon,

being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 24th of October, 1902.
S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

The Nanawau Express
The Weekly Globe
Till the end of 1902.

Men's Black, also Red Cashmere Hose.

We have just placed in stock two of the best lines of Men's Cashmere that we have ever sold for 25c a pair. One is a heavy Black Sea Cashmere Sock warranted fast black and all-wool. The other is an all-Cardinal Cashmere Hose, soft and warm to the touch and warranted color.

Men's Black Cashmere Wristlets.

For warmth and comfort during the cold winter months we advise you to buy a pair of these Wristlets. They are knit double of Black Cashmere Yarn and are only 15c. a pair.

"Stanfield's" Unshrinkable Woolen Underwear.

Is we believe the cheapest Underwear in the long run that a man buy. Every Garment is warranted to be made from pure Nova S Wool and to be absolutely unshrinkable. We have it in a medium very fine for people who are not exposed very much, also a very heavy ribbed weight for those who are outside a good deal. Don't let anyone you by showing something they say is "just as good." Every Stanfield garment has the label on it, so insist on having the real thing, sizes 32 to \$1.50 per garment.

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear.

MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—"J shade, also grey shade—Sanitary Wool Fleece lined, sizes 32 to 46, per garment, 44c, or 85c. a Suit.

MEN'S HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—with Wool fleece lined, natural shade, nicely finished, sizes 34, 36, 40, 42 and 44 only left. Regular price \$1.50 a Suit. While they last our price is \$1.00 a Suit.

The Time Honored Spanker.
Once my sister Floy was sent on an errand for some things for my mother. There was a traveling man there who was selling carpet spankers, and he asked her:
"Has your mother got one of these spankers?"
"No, sir," she replied.
"What does she use?" he asked.
"Her hand," was the prompt reply.

Made His Mark.
"Hivens, Moike, th' eye av ye! Phat's the matter?"
"I struck a man yesterday an' he gave me a receipt for it."

His Favorite Remedy.
"Mamma," said Tommy, "does sugar ever cure anybody of anything?"
"Why do you ask, my boy?"
"I thought I'd like to catch it," said Tommy.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Gusher—You may not believe it I've never had an unkind word my wife in all my life.
Heepack—Oh, don't try to say that old chestnut on me.
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How It Happened.
Mrs. Nextdore—My daughter practicing her new concert piece night. Did you hear her?
Mrs. Pepprey—Oh, yes.
Mrs. Nextdore—How was it?
Mrs. Pepprey—I simply couldn't away; that's how it was.

Not Ready to Arbitrate.
"Stop! Don't fight, boys! Can't arbitrate this thing?" asked one of bystanders.
"Yes, sir," panted the fellow who on top. "Just as soon as I've bludgeoned his other eye!"

Fruit tarts and cakes are served five times a week to the crew board steamers trading between Britain and New Zealand. Tarts topless ones.

Grinding every day at Close's Mills
JAS. A. CLO

20 Years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, and which time my head has been stopped and my condition truly miserable. In 15 minutes after using Dr. Ag. Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. My bottles have almost, if not entirely, me." 50c.—78

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place with Mr. Hooper.

Mr. George Garrison, of Moscow, was in
Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. Harvey Mills, of Wilton, was in
town on business, Friday.

Mrs. Chaunoy Lapum, of Napanee,
visiting friends in Wilton and Portland,
returned home last Friday.

Mr. G. W. Shibley spent last Sunday
with his family. He is travelling for the
Chosen Friends.

Miss Harriet E. Clark, of Kingston, is
visiting Mrs. Warner, John street, this
week.

Mrs. C. H. Garrison, Thomas st.; is
very ill.

Mr. Ralph Hodgson spent Sunday last
in town.

Little Kathleen Greer is suffering from a
very severe cold.

Rev. A. McDonald returned to town last
Saturday evening from a 6 weeks' trip to
Manitoba and the North West.

Miss Edith Smith and sisters were "at
home" to a number of their friends on
Tuesday evening last.

Mr. T. Wallace, druggist, has been on
the sick list for a couple of weeks.

Miss M. Allingham, of Mrs. Cliff's fancy
store, took a flying trip to Chicago this
week.

Mrs. Frank Burrows, of Maribank, was in
Napanee last Friday on business.

Mr. Angus Blair, of Onida, N. Y., is
visiting his mother, Mrs. James Blair.

Mr. Chas. Knight, Water st., continues
very ill.

Mrs. James Scott and little son, of New
York, after a pleasant two weeks' visit at
her father's, Mr. Geo. A. Cliff, left last
week for Montreal.

Miss Hemstreet, Miss Vanalstine and
Mr. Fred Johnston were calling on friends
in Deseronto on Sunday last.

Miss Mabel Lloyd, of Toronto, is visiting
her parents for a few days this week.

Miss Lena Coolidge, of Deseronto, is
spending a few days in town with friends.

Bruce Culcheth, Portsmouth, who has
been employed in Napanee for the past few
months, has returned to his home.

Messrs. T. H. Waller, J. R. Dafeo, Dr.
Lockridge and Alf. Wagar left Tuesday
morning for a deer hunt in the northern
part of Addington, near Otto Lake.

Mrs. Elliott, of Deseronto, was the
guest of Mrs. J. B. Richardson on Sunday.

Mrs. Rudd Perry and daughters, Gussie
and Pearl, arrived from Calgary, Alberta,
Thursday morning. They spent 17
months on a ranch near Car Stairs, some
100 miles from the Rockies.

THE SLATER SHOE

for men is
Canada's best
boot. \$3.50 and \$5.00. J. J. HAINES,
Sole Agents Napanee, Belleville, Trenton.

A Breakfast Relish Prepared Ac-
cording to the Ideas of Great
Medical Food Experts.

Malt Breakfast Food

Contains The True Elements of
Health For Young and Old.

The ideas and suggestions of such cele-
brated food experts as Dr. Fothergill, Prof.
W. M. Williams and Sir Henry Thomson
regarding the use of Malt in connection
with grain foods have been practically and
successfully carried out by the manufact-
urers of Malt Breakfast Food.

Users of Malt Breakfast Food obtain all
the virtues of pure Malt in a form that
conduces to health, strength and robust-
ness. It should be remembered that one
package of Malt Breakfast Food contains
more nourishment than can be found in a
dozen bottles of liquid malt extracts cost-
ing vastly more money. All Grocers sell
Malt Breakfast Food:

practically by consent of counsel,
enough evidence being taken to upset
Mr. Monteith's majority of 2 over John
Brown. The trial took place this
afternoon before Justices Moss and
MacLennan. For the petitioner, John
Brown appeared J. P. Maybee, K. C.,
G. G. McPherson, K. C., and R. T.
Harding, all of Stratford. For J. C.
Monteith, M.L.A., the respondent,
appeared S. H. Blake, K. C., Edmund
Bristol, K. C., Toronto, and E. Sydney
Smith, K. C., Stratford.

We have not advanced the price of our
tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs,
Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos
are the same size and price to the Consumer
as formerly. We have also extended the
time for the redemption of snowshoe tags
to January 1st, 1904.

42b THE EMPIRE TOBACCO Co. Limited.

—OUR—

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

We confidently recommend the following
SPECIAL REMEDIES which we pre-
pare ourselves. They are sure to give
satisfaction:

**Howard's Emulsion with Acid-
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cures Coughs and Colds. A flesh
producer.

Anderson's Dyspepsia Cure,

for Indigestion in all its forms.

Dr. Murray's Catarrh Powder

immediately relieves cold in the
head.

Beef Iron and Wine

purifies the blood. Gives tone to
system.

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for Chapped Hands and any Rough-
ness of the Skin..

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cure Headache arising from any
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**Milling's
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For Horses and Cattle. A great
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A Timely Topic!

Underwear. Such being the case you will find our store the cheap-
est and best place to buy

Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

A Few Specials for Saturday— A job lot of Ladies' Corsets to
be cleared at 45c. Ladies'
Heavy Stockings, 2 pairs for 25c. Regular 25c Cashmere Stocking
for 19c. An extra heavy pair of Men's Braces for 20c. Men's
Woollen Sox. 2 pairs for 25c. Ash sifters 10c. Coal Skuttles 25c.
7 ONLY, 10-pieced Bed Room Sets, regular \$2.50, will be placed
on sale at \$2.00, at the **PEOPLE'S FAIR,**

McINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

ELECTION CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE COURTS.

Dates of Trial Fixed For Frontenac,
Halton, Lennox and Kingston—
Other Petitions Enlarged For Two
Weeks.

(Toronto Globe, Monday.)

The formality of dismissing some twenty
election petitions and cross petitions was
gone through by a special Election Court
Saturday, their Lordships Justices MacLen-
nan and Street sitting. Mr. R. A. Grant
represented the Liberal and Mr. Edmund
Bristol the Conservative petitioners, Mr. H.
A. Beaton representing the petitioner in
South Huron. The proceedings occupied
hardly a quarter of an hour, the petitions,
as requested by counsel for both parties,
being dismissed without costs.

The following are the protests dismissed:
Stormont, against W. J. McCar, Lib.
South Wentworth, J. Dickenson, Lib.
West Huron, M. G. Cameron, Lib.
South Norfolk and cross, W. A. Charl-
ton, Lib.
South Bruce, R. Truax, Lib.
Centre Bruce and cross, D. Davidson,
Lib.

Addington, against J. Reid, Con.
West Hamilton and cross, against J. S.
Hendrie, Con.
East Hamilton and cross, against H.
Carscallen, Con.
South Huron and cross, H. Eitber, Con.
Manitoulin and cross, against R. R.
Gamey, Con.
Algoma and cross, against W. R.
Smythe, Con.

The dates of trial were then fixed for
Frontenac, Halton, Lennox and Kingston.
In Frontenac the protest is against J. S.
Gallagher, Conservative; in Halton against
John R. Barber, Liberal; in Lennox
against T. G. Carscallen, Conservative,
with a cross petition, and in Kingston
against E. J. B. Pense, Liberal, with a
cross-petition. Frontenac will be heard at
Kingston at 1.30 p.m. on November 18,
and Halton at Milton at 11 a.m. on No-
vember 18. Lennox be heard at Napanee
at 1.30 p.m. on November 25th, and Kingston
at Kingston at 1.30 p.m. on November 25.

There are six trials yet to be fixed, as
follows:—

North York and cross, against Hon. E.
J. Davis, Lib.
Centre Bruce and cross, Hugh Clark,
Con.
East Wellington, against Hon. J. M.
Gibson, Lib.
North Waterloo, against Dr. H. G.
Lackner, Con.
North Ontario, against W. H. Hoyle,
Con.
Sault Ste. Marie, against A. Miscamp-
bell, Con.
These stand over for two weeks.

For job printing of all kind try THE
EXPRESS Office.

If you want a cool sweet pipe tobacco
try the Plaza mixture moderate in price
excellent quality at the Plaza Cigar Store
and Barber Shop, John Street.

A COWARDLY HABIT.

Vigorous Protest Against the Prevalence of Profanity.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Exodus xx, 7, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." The blasphemer's condemnation is a mighty theme. Its curse indirectly affects the whole human race. Every man belongs to one of two classes—either he is a blasphemer and therefore, on account of his profanity, comes directly under the condemnation of God, or else he belongs to that large class whose ears are polluted by his profane utterances, in which class are some who listen with indifference or contempt, while others shudder with horror as they hear the blasphemous mention of the name of their Master and King.

No street car or factory or shop or camp is entirely free from this shocking plague. In our streets and public resorts there is daily and hourly evidence of the prevalence of this pernicious habit. Not only does the husband and father swear, but his example is sometimes followed by his wife and his son and even his little children. Motormen swear at their trucks. Engineers swear at their fires. Boys swear at their baseball bats upon the playground. Merchants swear at their clerks. Employees, under their breath, in the store and out loud when they are away from the counters, swear at their employers. Men swear when they are buying goods. Fishermen swear at their hooks and lines and at the fish they do not catch. Commercial travelers swear because the train or the hotel meal is late or because there is no water pitcher in the bedroom. Sailors swear at the ropes and winds. Farmers swear at the cattle and the grain and the weather. Men swear at the gutter into which they tumble, and with the wagon wheel which spatters them with mud. Blasphemers swear when they are happy; they swear when they are sad; they swear at everybody and everything.

THE BLASPHEMER

is essentially a coward, because he inflicts suffering on persons who are powerless to resist or retaliate. It is a hard word, but I use the plain, unvarnished Anglo-Saxon word which describes the cowardly act. I want you swearers to realize the extent of the injuries which you are doing against some of your fellow men when you swear in public. I want you to fully realize how you are cutting and lacerating Christian hearts with your blood curdling oaths by trying to put yourself, if possible, in your Christian brother's place, who is compelled to listen every day to the public utterances of profanity. You can judge, perhaps, how your Christian neighbor feels by supposing that some one is speaking slightly and disrespectfully and slanderously of some one you very dearly love. You have a mother or a wife or, perhaps, to use a better illustration, a young daughter, whom you fondly cherish. Suppose in some public place you should hear her name vilified. What would you do? Why need you answer? Even now I can see your cheek flush and your teeth become set and your hands clench together. You would immediately demand an apology from the offender on pain of

the coming ages they will suffer greater torture than ever a human victim suffered upon the operating table, under the surgeon's knife, when the anaesthetics could not be administered? You express a desire that they shall be thrown into "the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever." You express a desire by your profane oaths to see human beings suffer as Mark Anthony and Cleopatra commanded them to suffer, when, at the banquet table, this guilty, merciless twain ordered poison to be administered to their slaves and prisoners so that they might witness their convulsions in the throes of an awful death.

"But," answers some blasphemer, "you know just as well as I that there is not one man out of a thousand who over means what he says when he blasphemes. His profane oaths are mere exclamations. They come from the lip and not from the heart." Then, my brother, there is only one other deduction which can come from the use of this evil habit. Either you as a profane man wish to condemn your brother to eternal misery or you are lacking in reverence to God, which is precisely the attitude condemned in this commandment. Either you despise your fellow men or else you despise the name of your Creator. There is no other outcome to these two extremes. Either you are cursing your fellow man or else you are mocking your divine Maker.

THE PROFANE HABIT

is to be dreaded because it is often the outgrowth of seemingly very harmless beginnings. The bloodcurdling oaths heard in the home of the rich man and among the so-called respectable members of society are not, as a rule, born among the saloons and the outcasts. They were not once the inhabitants of the slums and the places of wassail and crime. In all probability their germs were fostered in the parlors of Christian homes and in the weekday schoolrooms and even in the Sunday schoolrooms attended by Christian children. These germs of the most horrible of profane oaths were once the exclamations and the ejaculations and the slang expressions so commonly used by ladies and children upon our streets. They are the "By Georges," the "By That's" and the "By Other Things." They are the ejaculations which are used to-day by many people who consider themselves educated and polite and refined.

Profanity can grow from seemingly very harmless beginnings. Therefore it is the duty of all Christian parents not only to refrain from the use of such unnecessary and absurd exclamations as those just quoted, but they should instill into their children the right use of the English language. The Anglo-Saxon tongue is a noble tongue. It is especially rich in vehement, emphatic, expressive and, if I might use the expression, sledge-hammer words, powerful enough to annihilate any foe. In its broad sweep of denunciatory words the English language is unexcelled by any language. Therefore, Christian parents, in the education of your children you should teach them never to use slang. You should teach them that slang is only

THE IMMATURE CHILD which will grow up into the de-

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

What Spain Is Doing to Neutralize Its Strength.

The naval and military authorities of Great Britain are said to be disturbed by the action of the Spanish Government in establishing a series of fortifications in the neighborhood of the Bay and Rock of Gibraltar. The chief value of this stronghold to the British is that it has given them entire control of an exceedingly strong strategic point, a place where a large garrison could be maintained with ample supplies, and a bay in which war vessels could find shelter and obtain supplies, or have their needs in the way of repairs promptly attended to. But the general extension that has been given of late to the range of large pieces of ordnance has materially changed old conditions, and has apparently deprived this historic stronghold of a considerable part of its value. The Spanish Government has been for some time past engaged in constructing a series of positions in the form of an arc of a circle around the land end of Gibraltar from the northeast to the southwest. This strategic line has its extreme point at Terra-Nueva on the Mediterranean and Punta Carnaro at the entrance of the strait. The position nearest the British is Sierra Carbonera, at which a battery has been laid out at a height of 226 metres

FROM THE WATER LEVEL,

which is 6,500 metres from the old, and 7,770 metres distant from the new quays of Gibraltar. Even the most distant of these strategic positions, that of Palmonas, is but 8,850 metres from the quays. It seems to be the opinion of some of those who have looked into this matter that these fortifications, when completed and thoroughly equipped, will make the occupancy of the Bay of Gibraltar by a British naval squadron in time of war quite impossible, as the guns thus mounted will have sufficient range to sweep the entire bay. It is said that the British Government has made representations to the Government at Madrid that this work is entirely uncalled for, since aggressive action toward Spain is not to be expected; but it is also affirmed that these representations have made little impression upon those now conducting the government affairs of Spain. It is, of course, obvious that when a nation possesses itself of a part of its neighbor's territory—for all good Spaniards look upon Gibraltar as a part of Spain—it can hardly find reasonable ground for protest when the offended neighbor takes what means may be necessary to make the holding valueless. General Weyler, once in Cuba, who is now the Spanish Minister of War, is quite as determined to carry out his plans in this respect as he was when endeavoring to suppress the insurrection in the "ever faithful" isle.

EGGS FOR YOUR BOOTS.

When boots are wet, remove them as soon as possible, as they may be so treated that no harm will result; but if they are allowed to dry, or even partially dry, upon the feet, they will be injured. As soon as they are taken off rub them thoroughly with soft flannel cloth to take off the dirt, and rub out as much of the dampness as possible. Much of the ordinary dressing for black boots does more harm than good, causing them to crack and roughen, so that the outer surface of the leather peels off in spots. When one can procure an oil dressing it is a fine thing, as the oil softens the boots. A very good polish for boots of any color, when they are not badly worn, is to rub them with the white of an egg, and then polish

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tiller of the Soil.

PROBLEM ON DAIRY FARMS

An old question, but ever the proper time and place for nure, where rotation is pract upon a dairy farm, writes Mr. E. Cook. It has been our cus to apply a greater portion dire to corn land first preceding the c After following over a portion of field, using a part only of our nure, an application to the ne seeded clover for a few years, I now quite convinced that n satisfactory terms will come f such use, and the coming fall winter will find every acre of clo seeded last spring, covered with light dressing of stable manure fore using it elsewhere. Our soi a sandy loam varying in deg from spots quite light to oth while clay is not traceable, yet would not consider sand a qualit

The washing after a heavy i will always show up the true cha ter of any soil, however decept and is really a proper time to st it. Lime rock underlies at unde depths. This description will s a soil demanding constant atten to maintain crop production, a however as quick as the prover Irish wit to respond to manure labor. It is surely ideal clover s Then in my judgment that pl should have its every demand garded. No treatment is more c genial than applications of sti manure. A sweetening tendency lows. The active living bacteri cial soil content is increased, weak clover plants are made str at a critical time. A much i part value of this treatment.

Every farmer knows well that strong, rank growth of clover ways means a subsequent cr whatever it may be. General or cal conditions must therefore low that will produce such r growth. Whether medium or m moth must also be a local or ind dual question. With us the m moth is best. A friend always se medium and has frequently expo lated with me relative to it. M um is no doubt better for him. question often comes back, why apply at time of seeding? With it would "kill the goose that l the golden egg." Seeding w grain, manure applied direc means an excess growth of straw a light yield. The heavy grov will also nearly smother out young clover plants and the wh job proves a failure.

To overcome this tendency grow straw at the expense of gra we use dissolved rock when seedi This seems to bring about a v satisfactory nutritive ratio of pl food. A good fair yield of gr and a splendid catch of cl er. Added to this, the fall and w ter top dressing and a failure cor seldom, producing the follow year two heavy crops of hay. if desired, the second, as in c own case, furnishes stock food. August, September and October, cheaply too, I think, as can be f nished with corn. If the weat is warm and dry, hay can be ma In our northern section seldom c we safely depend upon curing sec cutting later than September 1. course the silo is always ready receive it, but I prefer corn silage

Cows like it better. Corn is a more easily handled. It can be through modern methods of cutt ahead several days. Men do i about handling the corn. Cl

with your blood curing oaths by trying to put yourself, if possible, in your Christian brother's place, who is compelled to listen every day to the public utterances of profanity. You can judge, perhaps, how your Christian neighbor feels by supposing that some one is speaking slightly and disrespectfully and slanderously of some one you very dearly love. You have a mother or a wife or, perhaps, to use a better illustration, a young daughter, whom you fondly cherish. Suppose in some public place you should hear her name vilified. What would you do? Why need you answer? Even now I can see your check flush and your teeth become set and your hands clench together. You would immediately demand an apology from the vilifier or perhaps, if you are an impulsive man, you would raise your fist and knock that man down. You would do just what a friend of mine did some years ago in Waynesburg, W. Va. He was bringing home the dead body of his idol. As a great, rough, brutal porter took the coffin out of the baggage car he, the father, said to him: "Man, please be careful. Don't handle that box roughly." But when the porter in spite of that plea swore at the coffin, and used a contemptuous epithet about the beloved form within it and roughly let the box tumble upon the platform, as an average expression-man lets a trunk fall to the ground, my friend doubled up his fist and knocked that porter

CLEAR INTO THE TRACKS.

He hit him so hard that the policeman who ran up at first thought him dead. But, though the policeman was about to arrest the suffering father, he did not, for when he heard how the porter had sworn at the body of the dead child he turned and said: "Brother, if that brutal porter comes to, hit him again a little harder than you hit him before, and I will stand by and, if necessary, help you." That spirit which my friend showed toward the porter who swore at his little girl's body, you, O blasphemer, would show toward anyone who would insult the fair name of a pure, noble daughter, whom you devotedly loved!

Now, my sinful brother, you who are addicted to the habit of swearing in public, did you ever stop to think that nearly always there are Christian men and women around you who love the name of Jesus Christ more than they love their father or mother or wife or daughter, or you love your child? Did you ever stop to think that by your profanity you are dishonoring the name of that Christ for whom those men and women, if necessary, would be willing to die? Have you a right to insult their Christ's name any more than they have a right to insult your child? Oh, my blaspheming brother, I called you a cruel coward. I take it all back. I take that statement back, because you may have sinned thoughtlessly. I cannot believe that you have deliberately intended to do this cruel thing. In the past you have not realized the enormity of the injustice which by the public habit of profanity you are doing against some of your fellow men. You are so kind hearted you would not hurt a dog or a cat. Surely after this you will cease to use blasphemous words. In public and not further cut and lash into the bleeding hearts of your Christian brothers and sisters with the sharp, merciless impiety which has heretofore proceeded

FROM YOUR PROFANE LIPS.

Blasphemer, have you ever stopped to consider what would be the effort of your profane words by which you condemn your fellow men if they were literally carried out? Have you ever stopped to consider that fellow man to the infernal regions when you ask God to condemn your profanity? Have you ever expressed a desire that through all

the world the story of an infidel parents not only to refrain from the use of such unnecessary and absurd exclamations as those just quoted, but they should instill into their children the right use of the English language. The Anglo-Saxon tongue is a noble tongue. It is especially rich in vehemence, emphatic, expressive and, if I might use the expression, sledge-hammer words, powerful enough to annihilate any foe. In its broad sweep of denunciatory words the English language is unexcelled by any language. Therefore, Christian parents, in the education of your children you should teach them never to use slang. You should teach them that slang is only

THE IMMATURE CHILD

which will grow up into the destroying monster called Profanity. You should teach them that God hurls his condemnations at slang as well as at the hideous monster called Profanity when Christ says: "Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by earth, for it is his footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shall thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." Could any denunciation be more vehement against our women and children and also among the men than those words of Jesus Christ?

Profanity is a suicidal habit because it runs directly counter to the expressed commands of God. Albert Barnes once wrote, "There is not in the universe more cause for amazement than God's forbearance in his dealings with the blasphemer." But that God will ultimately punish those who take his name in vain there is no doubt. The Bible distinctly asserts it. And that God sometimes instantly punishes the sin of blasphemy is also unquestioned. Incident upon incident can be cited to illustrate this fact.

I have written this sermon upon the blasphemer's condemnation for this purpose: I want to make the blasphemer realize his awful danger and, by the grace of God, to rescue him, if possible from the awful destruction toward which he is heading. I want to rescue him by the grace of God, because my brother, you will never be emancipated from this sinful habit of profanity unless you seek divine help. After you have been a profane man for many years your profanity becomes a part of yourself. You are bound to this evil habit by links stronger than steel. So, my profane brother, if you wish to be emancipated from this sin of profanity you must pray to God for help. You must plead and pray for divine help to resist this evil habit to the day of your death. You must pray not only for the forgiveness of your past profanities, but you must also pray that God will keep your lips pure from ever uttering another blasphemous word.

BEAUTY V. BRAINS.

A physician with wide experience among the insane has come to the conclusion, after examining the brains of 1,600 subjects, that Nature makes palpable differences between male and female brains. And he fears that the tendency of too much education or intellectual development in women is to make them lose beauty. He instances the Zoro women of India. They are supreme; they woo the men, control the affairs of the home and the nation, transmit property, and leave men nothing to do. Result, they are the ugliest women on earth!

"Is your house crowded?" "Crowded? We can't yawn without opening a window."

When boots are wet, remove them as soon as possible, as they may be so treated that no harm will result; but if they are allowed to dry, or even partially dry, upon the feet, they will be injured. As soon as they are taken off rub them thoroughly with soft flannel cloth to take off the dirt, and rub out as much of the dampness as possible. Much of the ordinary dressing for black boots does more harm than good, causing them to crack and roughen, so that the outer surface of the leather peels off in spots. When one can procure an oil dressing it is a fine thing, as the oil softens the boots. A very good polish for boots of any color, when they are not badly worn, is to rub them with the white of an egg, and then polish briskly with chamois. Patent leather shoes are the hardest of all to keep looking nice, the nature of the leather being such that both heat and cold have a bad effect on it. Many people keep their patent leather shoes wrapped in cotton wool and the inside filled with the same material. It is well to rub them occasionally with sweet oil, and afterwards rub them with a chamois to give them proper polish.

FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Marriage is often a failure because men and women do not understand each other. Here are some things which please a woman:

- To be called sensible.
- To be complimented on being well dressed.
- To be told that she is fascinating.
- To be told that she improves a man by her companionship.
- To depend on some man and pretend that she is ruling him.
- To be treated sensibly and honestly, and not as a butterfly, with no head or heart.
- To find happiness in being ruled by an intellect that she can look up to admiringly, and one to whom her own mind bows in reverence.
- A man is pleased—
- To have a woman love him.
- To have a soft, gentle, magnetic hand alleviate the pain of an aching head.
- To have a woman's hand smooth away the care-worn expression and wrinkles from his brow.
- To have a woman's strength to help him over the weak places in life.
- To have a woman lead him in the way he wants to go.
- To have a woman treat him sometimes as a big baby, to be cared for and caressed.

SUCH A TINY SUN!

The sun is about 92,000,000 miles off. The only way of measuring the distance of a fixed star is by parallax, and scarcely more than half a dozen can be estimated that way. The observer who wants to estimate the distance of, say, the star A Centauri, notes its position with regard to the next star. In six months he notes again, and if they are separated by a different distance, a so-called parallax is established, and some calculation can be made of the distance of the nearest one. In the most favorable cases this parallax is extremely slight. What is the sun made of? The lines of the spectrum give an idea of his chemical properties, but beyond that all is hypothesis. His substance, as a whole, is of much lighter material than the earth, but yet there may be a hard and heavy fiery pudding inside, for there is a light and thick outer coating, named the atmosphere. Outside this, refining away to an unknown distance, is the chromosphere of hot air, so to speak. The spots are rifts through the photosphere, coming and going, and some are so large that our whole earth could be shot right through, with a thousand miles to spare all around. Our sun is believed to be a rather small one; for instance, Sirius is at least nine times as big.

and a splendid catch of clover. Added to this, the fall and winter top dressing and a failure comes seldom, producing the following year two heavy crops of hay. Or if desired, the second, as in our own case, furnishes stock food for August, September and October, a cheaply too, I think, as can be furnished with corn. If the weather is warm and dry, hay can be made. In our northern section seldom can we safely depend upon curing second cutting later than September 1. Of course the silo is always ready to receive it, but I prefer corn silage.

Cows like it better. Corn is also more easily handled. It can be cut through modern methods of cutting ahead several days. Men do no object to handling the corn. Clover will rapidly dry out if one does not follow the mower, and then it is hard, heavy work to pitch green clover. It can be cut and partially cured, cocked and kept a long time for daily feeding, or if more convenient, frequent cuttings can be made, hauling direct to the feeding barn. If the field is to be mowed a second or more times cutting is much preferable to pasturing on account of injury to the crowns of the plant and a great loss by tramping which loss will more than reimburse for the labor involved in handling.

COLD STORAGE FOR APPLES.

For several years Prof. Rane of the New Hampshire Experiment Station has been working on this subject and the results are now being prepared for a bulletin. Briefly they are as follows: On November 20, 1899, a number of barrels of apple were shipped to one of the Boston cold storage houses. Beginning with February two barrels were taken out each month until July - and examined. The prices at time of shipment ranged between \$1.25 and \$2 and on April 1 they brought \$3.50 to \$4.25.

The greatest care in handling and placing the fruit immediately into cold storage pays for the extra trouble. One must understand that cold storage will simply retard and not prevent entirely the spread of decay. If the fruit is in prime keep



VALUABLE

"How many gallons of milk do 'Fifty'?"
"Gee! You must have a goo

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

PROBLEM ON DAIRY FARMS.

old question, but ever new, proper time and place for manure rotation is practiced on a dairy farm, writes Mr. H. Look. It has been our custom to apply a greater portion directly on land first preceding the crop, following over a portion of the using a part only of our manure in application to the newly sown clover for a few years, I am quite convinced that more satisfactory terms will come from use, and the coming fall and spring will find every acre of clover well dressed, covered with a dressing of stable manure because using it elsewhere. Our soil is sandy loam varying in degrees of spots quite light to others, clay is not traceable, yet one does not consider sand a quality. After washing after a heavy rain always show up the true character of any soil, however deceptive, is really a proper time to study lime rock underlies at unequal depths. This description will show the demanding constant attention to maintain crop production, a soil never as quick as the proverbial wit to respond to manure and it is surely ideal clover soil. In my judgment that plant should have its every demand met. No treatment is more correct than applications of stable manure. A sweetening tendency follows. The active living bacteriological content is increased, the clover plants are made strong and critical time. A mulch is a value of this treatment. Every farmer knows well that a good rank growth of clover always means a subsequent crop, ever it may be. General conditions must therefore follow that will produce such rank growth. Whether medium or mammoth must also be a local or individual question. With us the mammoth is best. A friend always sows manure and has frequently expostulated with me relative to it. Medicine no doubt better for him. The clover often comes back, why not at time of seeding? With us we would "kill the goose that laid golden eggs." Seeding with manure applied directly is an excess growth of straw and it yields. The heavy growth also nearly smother out the clover plants and the whole proves a failure.

overcome this tendency to straw at the expense of grain, dissolve rock when seeding, seems to bring about a very satisfactory nutritive ratio of plant. A good fair yield of grain a splendid catch of clover. Added to this, the fall and winter dressing and a failure comes in, producing the following two heavy crops of hay. Or, sired, the second, as in our case, furnishes stock food for st. September and October, as I think, as can be furnished with corn. If the weather warm and dry, hay can be made. In northern section seldom can rely depend upon curing second crop later than September 1. Of the silo is always ready to use it, but I prefer corn silage. As like it better. Corn is also easily handled. It can be cut by modern methods of cutting several days. Men do not

ing condition on entering it is likely to come out in proportionately as good condition.

From an examination of the prices paid in the fall and those paid on April 1 for the past six years, the results show that there has been a sufficient increase to warrant the extra expense of storage in every case and on the average the practice has resulted in good profit.

The recommendation of Prof. Rane is to pick the fruit relatively early, a trifle earlier than the common custom. Use only the best grade for storage, and pick, grade and ship the same day if possible. The sooner the fruit is in storage after it is picked and cooled down to an even low temperature, the better it keeps. With a proper knowledge of the conditions carefully complied with, there seems to be no question but that the practice of placing apples in cold storage can be recommended.

CHOOSING DAIRY COWS.

J. B. Walker, who has had many years' successful experience as a dairyman, says that there were some points of a cow to look at regardless of her personal appearance. The veins and a small milk well indicate milk veins were important. Small end poor milkers, while large, tortuous veins and a large well indicate a good flow of milk. The hide should be thin and mellow, but some good cows have rather a thick hide. The escutcheon is not of so much importance. Some good cows have poor escutcheons and vice versa.

She should have a long, thin tail, and a thin shoulder. She should have a "cowy" head, eyes wide apart, head long and thin with a thin neck. A good fore udder is the sign of a good cow. Many cows, particularly of the Jersey breed, have poor udders. The udder should not be fleshy. The appearance of it should indicate a good stream and easy milkers. The latter is important, for hired men will soon dry off hard milkers. He likes a straight back rather than a crooked one, does not lay much stress on the pelvic arch and doesn't like a sway back.

The ribs should be well spaced. A large, prominent eye is a good sign, and indicates whether she will stand up to her feed. It is also desirable to have her wedge shaped, but the wedge should start from the right end. The cow should broaden out from the shoulders backward and not from the head. She should also broaden out from the rear forward, and in this way will have a large, capacious barrel.

WINTERING POULTRY.

If the house is not comfortable, it is easier and cheaper to make it so than to furnish the extra feed required to keep the hens warm. A log house with a little work will make as comfortable a place for the poultry as any. See that the spaces between the logs are well chinked up and daubed, preferably with lime mortar, but stiff clay will do for a few winters. Have the roof tight. A roof thatched with straw is warm and will last out the winter if boards or poles are placed on it to prevent the winds blowing it off. If possible have both door and window in south side of coop. If the house is of boards, more work will be required to make it warm, and if time is an object, building paper is the best you can do for inside finish. It can be put on quickly with laths and nails, and is warm. Do not neglect to prepare a scratching shed, and have it adjoin the roosting house.

ONLY WANTED PART.

A certain reverend doctor, who for

THE MIRACLES OF STEAM.

SOME MODERN WONDERS IN TIME-SAVING.

Immense Sums of Money Saved in Every Branch of Industry.

In almost every branch of industry machines are now used which do the work of hundreds or even thousands of hands, and year by year fresh and more wonderful inventions supersede older ones. A few years ago it took one man thirty-five and a half hours of working time to make a ton of hay, stack it, and make it into bales ready for sending away. By the aid of various machines, including the new hydraulic hay-compressor, the same work now occupies only eleven and a half hours of one man's time, and the cost of each ton of hay is reduced by two dollars. The world's hay crop is about 150 million tons. Therefore, when this machinery is used for all hay-making, it will effect a total saving of more than 260 million dollars a year.

Equally important is a recent innovation in the way of bread-making machinery. The various materials are poured into a huge glazed tub, shaped rather like the cover of a paddle-wheel. The tub rocks to and fro, and a paddle revolves inside, mixing the dough more thoroughly than human hands can do it, and, of course, far more cleanly. In a few minutes a quarter of a ton is ready on a huge board, divided accurately into quarter or half-quarter weights. These

ARE RAPIDLY SHAPED

and passed into a gas-heated oven automatically set at the correct temperature. The whole half-ton of bread is ready for the consumer in three hours fifty-four minutes. The same amount took fifty hours of hand work according to the old-fashioned method.

In the preparation of other foods the revolution is just as startling. It takes a good plucker all his time to pluck one dozen chickens in an hour. In a big factory, where five hundred dozen chickens are daily put up in tins, the plucking is done by hanging the fowls in a receptacle surrounded by electric fans working at 5,000 revolutions a minute. The saving in wages amounts to some \$10,000 a year.

A million eggs a day are received from abroad at one of England's ports. All these eggs have to be tested. The old method has been to pick up the eggs one by one, and hold them singly against a light. The new Lyons egg-testing and grading machine does away with all this labor. The eggs are simply unloaded from the packing cases into the machine. They spin along an endless chain past the operator, who sits opposite a reflector. The only light which reaches this reflector must come

THROUGH THE EGGS.

twenty of which can be seen at one time, and every speck and spot in them is plainly visible. The eggs are then passed on to an automatic packing tray. By this wonderful machine 72,000 eggs have been tested in four and a half hours. By the old method it would have taken a week or more to do the same work. Sardines ought to become cheaper shortly. Hitherto the most interesting part of sardines has been the box, of which, by the machine hitherto used, a man has been able to make about 10,000 a day. A smart Norwegian, Mr. Henrik Finne, of Stavanger, has just invented a new machine for the purpose, by the aid of which one man can make 15,000 to 20,000 tins a day!

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOV. 2.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. xx., 1-9. Golden Text, Ps. xlvii., 1.

1. The Lord also spake unto Joshua.

How important and how wonderful a statement, but how little heed one is apt to give to it! That the only living and true God should talk with a mortal man should be enough to make all mortals give heed and earnestly inquire as to what he said. Men waste time talking of trivial matters, but not so the Lord. He never says anything unimportant. "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken" (Isa. i, 2; Deut. xxxii, 1). "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son." "See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh" (Heb. i, 1, 2; xii, 25).

2. Speak to the children of Israel, saying, Appoint out for you cities of refuge, whereof I spake unto you by the hand of Moses.

In Ex. xxi, 13; Num. xxxv, 6, 11; Deut. xix, 2, 9, we find that which God had said to Moses concerning these cities, three on each side of Jordan. Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed both for His people and against His enemies. This matter of these cities was in His purpose, as He had said to Moses, and now the time had come to perform His purpose. From all eternity everything that has come to pass or ever will come to pass was all foreseen or foreordained by God (Acts xv, 18; Eph. iii, 11).

3. And they shall be your refuge from the avenger of blood.

The avenger or revenger of blood takes us back to Gen. ix, 6, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and this word to Noah was repeated to Israel in Ex. xxi, 12, 13, with the saving clause that if a man killed another unintentionally God would provide a refuge for such. Justice required that a willful murderer should forfeit his own life, but the same justice said that one killing another accidentally was not guilty of murder, and the city of refuge was for him to flee to. God giveth to all life and breath and all things (Acts xvii, 25), and He will not have His gifts despised or ill treated. Yet He is not willing that any should perish, and He has no pleasure in the death even of the wicked (II Pet. iii, 9; Ezek. xxxiii, 11). All mankind are guilty before God and sinners in His sight, and all deserve to die for their sins, but God has provided at infinite cost a refuge for every penitent sinner in His dear Son by virtue of His great sacrifice.

4. They shall take him into the city unto them and give him a place that he may dwell among them.

There was a way prepared to each city of refuge (Deut. xix, 3) and every facility to enable the unintentional murderer to reach the place of refuge, and this verse tells how the people of the city were to welcome and care for him; but these cities of refuge were only for those who were not really guilty, as described in Deut. xix, 4-6. Our refuge the Lord Jesus Christ, is for the guilty, the lost, the unrighteous, the ungodly, for God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us, and because of His sacrifice God can be just and yet the justifier of the ungodly who believe in Jesus (Rom. v, 8; iii, 26; iv, 5), assuring a wel-

added to this, the fall and winter dressing and a failure comes, producing the following two heavy crops of hay. Or, second, as in our case, furnishes stock food for September and October, as y too, I think, as can be further with corn. If the weather is dry, hay can be made. Northern section seldom can rely upon curing second crop later than September 1. Of the silo is always ready to use it, but I prefer corn silage. I like it better. Corn is also easily handled. It can be cut by modern methods of cutting several days. Men do not like to handling the corn. Clover rapidly dry out if one does how the mower, and then it is heavy work to pitch green. It can be cut and partial-dried, cocked and kept a long for daily feeding, or if more frequent, frequent cuttings can be hauling direct to the feeding. If the field is to be mowed and or more times cutting is preferable to pasturing on account of injury to the crowns of the and a great loss by tramping, loss will more than reimburse the labor involved in handling.

STORAGE FOR APPLES.

Several years Prof. Rane of Hampshire Experiment Station has been working on this subject, the results are now being put in a bulletin. Briefly they follow: On November 20, a number of barrels of apples shipped to one of the Boston storage houses. Beginning February two barrels were taken each month until July and sold. The prices at time of sale ranged between \$1.25 and \$1.50. On April 1 they brought \$3.50-\$4.25.

greatest care in handling and the fruit immediately into storage pays for the extra trouble must understand that cold will simply retard and not entirely the spread of decay. If the fruit is in prime keep-

A roof attached with saw is warm and will last out the winter if boards or poles are placed on it to prevent the winds blowing it off. If possible have both door and window in south side of coop. If the house is of boards, more work will be required to make it warm, and if time is an object, building paper is the best you can do for inside finish. It can be put on quickly with laths and nails, and is warm. Do not neglect to prepare a scratching shed, and have it adjoin the roosting house.

ONLY WANTED PART.

A certain reverend doctor, who for many reasons must be simply known by the ordinary name of Jones, is generally considered to be a most eloquent preacher, but unfortunately he belongs in some respects to the old-fashioned school and finds it nearly impossible to adapt himself to the prevailing fashion of short discourses. It is a frequent joke, far beyond his own immediate family circle, that after writing a sermon he is obliged to cut it up into a series of modern discourses.

A short time ago he received a note from a well known clerical brother conveying an urgent request that he would deliver a sermon upon some special church festival that was shortly to be held. The doctor replied to the effect that he would come and that he had just completed a sermon upon the Golden Calf which might be singularly appropriate for the occasion.

The brother clergyman was an old friend and knew Dr. Jones very intimately, and being thus acquainted both with his peculiarities as well as with his ability to take a joke he sent the following answer by telegram:—

Golden Calf just what is wanted. A fore-quarter is all that will be needed.

Constables in London receive \$25 a year as a clothing allowance.

Nine new parks or open spaces were added to London's lungs in 1901.



VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

How many gallons of milk do you get a day? "Fifty." See! You must have a good pump.

...of which can be seen to be in time, and every speck and spot in them is plainly visible. The eggs are then passed on to an automatic packing tray. By this wonderful machine 72,000 eggs have been tested in four and a half hours. By the old method it would have taken a week or more to do the same work.

Sardines ought to become cheaper shortly. Hitherto the most interesting part of sardines has been the box, of which, by the machine hitherto used, a man has been able to make about 10,000 a day. A smart Norwegian, Mr. Henrik Finne, of Stavanger, has just invented a new machine for the purpose, by the aid of which one man can make 15,000 to 20,000 tins a day!

There are in Britain alone over 4,000 lofty factory chimneys, some of them—like that at Port Dundas, Glasgow—over 400 feet high. Many of these chimneys cost \$15,000 and upwards apiece. Perhaps their average price

MAY BE SET DOWN AT \$5,000.

Tall chimneys are built mainly with a view to getting a powerful draught in the furnaces below. No more millions need be invested in any such ugly masses of brick and mortar. Factories of the future will be chimneyless. A sort of fan has been devised which drives the draft from below into the furnace. A plant running three boilers of 266 horse-power tried the experiment, and the first year saved \$1,000 by being able to use a cheaper class of coal.

It takes an Oriental weaver a day to produce a single square yard of choice carpet. The new Hallensleben "doubt-pile" power loom turns out in the same space of time, and without the aid of skilled labor, thirty-five yards of exactly similar carpet. So great is the saving effected by this device that it is said that manufacturers will be able shortly to sell best Turkey carpet at just one-third of the present price, and, at the same time, to increase their own profits.

British railway companies spend \$105,000,000 a year on the maintenance of their locomotives; but it is a fact that fully 50 per cent. of the steam is lost by the present method of valve-gearing. Mr. Marshall, a Leeds engineer, has invented a new valve-gear so economical of steam that two engines fitted with it can do the work of three with the old valves. More than that, one-fifth

LESS COAL IS BURN'T

by the engine so fitted. The millions which will be saved by this new invention can hardly at present be estimated.

Perhaps no modern machine will in the long run be responsible for the saving of more money than Marconi's wireless telegraph invention. The money sunk in submarine cables is over 250 million dollars. Their upkeep gives thirty cable ships constant work. Messages cost twenty-five to two dollars a word. Compare this with the simple apparatus of the Italian electrician and his 12 cents a word transatlantic rates. —London Answers.

DARKNESS OF OCEAN DEPTHS.

"How far does sunlight penetrate beneath the surface of the seas?" has been asked many times, and now the camera has answered the question. By exposing the most sensitive photographic plates at various depths it has been ascertained with definiteness how much sunlight there is in the water with each descending foot. There is a point at which no action of light is found, and that point is 600 feet under the surface. Below that is absolute darkness.

Germany has 90,000 more women than men.

There was a way prepared to each city of refuge (Deut. xix, 3) and every facility to enable the unintentional murderer to reach the place of refuge, and this verse tells how the people of the city were to welcome and care for him; but these cities of refuge were only for those who were not really guilty, as described in Deut. xix, 4-6. Our refuge the Lord Jesus Christ, is for the guilty, the lost, the unrighteous, the ungodly, for God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us, and because of His sacrifice God can be just and yet the justifier of the ungodly who believe in Jesus (Rom. v, 8; iii, 26; iv, 5), assuring a welcome to every one who truly comes to Him (John vi, 37).

5. And if the avenger of blood pursue after him, then shall they not deliver the slayer up into his hand.

The man to be feared was "the avenger" (verses 3, 5, 9), or as it is in Num. xxxv, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, "the revenger." The same word is translated "redeemer" in Job xix, 25; Ps. xix, 14; Isa. xli, 14; xliii, 14, and a dozen other places; in Ruth, ii, 20; iii, 9, etc., it is "a near kinsman" or in the margin "one that hath right to redeem," all of which is at least suggestive of the precious truth that the Avenger whom the sinner has a right to fear has taken upon Himself our nature, made Himself one of us, sin excepted and, having no sin of His own, suffered our sins to be laid upon Him, and by dying in our stead the just for the unjust has become our Redeemer, our true City of Refuge. He also is Himself the prepared way (John xiv, 6; Heb. x, 20), and He Himself welcomes all who come to Him and assures them of their eternal safety (John x, 27, 28).

6. He shall dwell in that city until the death of the high priest.

If at any time he was found outside of the city before the death of the high priest, the avenger was free to kill him if he found him (Num. xxxv, 26-28), and here is a suggestion of the truth that by the death of our High Priest on the cross in our stead we are made free from all condemnation. It is His resurrection from the dead that really makes us free, for if He be not risen we are yet in our sins (1 Cor. xv, 17).

7-9. These were the cities appointed for all the children of Israel and for the stranger that sojourneth among them that whosoever killeth any person at unawares might flee thither.

Note God's appointed refuge for Israel or the stranger, and note also the blessed "whosoever" reminding us of John iii, 16; Rev. xxii, 17. According to Canon Fausset, the very name of each city is suggestive of the Lord Jesus Christ—Kadesh, holy, (Heb. vii, 26); Shechem, shoulder (Isa. ix, 6); Hebron, fellowship (1 Cor. i, 9); Bezer, fortress (Ps. xliii, 2); Ramoth, high (Acts v, 31); Golan, joy (Rom. v, 11); Ps. xliii, 4). While it is not possible for those who are truly in Christ ever to be lost, according to John x, 27-29, yet a truly saved person may not live in the fellowship which is his privilege and thus experience much loss here and hereafter (1 Cor. iii, 14, 15).

ANIMALS AT CHURCH.

Animals attend a church service in Cuzco, Peru. Pigs, goats, cattle, and poultry are brought to be blessed by their owners on All Souls' Day, and the church is turned into a domestic menagerie. The seats are removed, and the animals can trot about or lie down where they will. After the ceremony the live stock is formally handed over to the monks, who receive little other payment for their services.

HOUSEHOLD.

LAUNDRY LORE.

Borax makes the washing much easier. It is superior to any of the washing compounds, and does not injure the hands. It is a great whitener, as well as a dirt remover. Stains like iron rust, very difficult to remove, are caused by the chemical ingredients of inferior blue mixing with the starch during the process of laundering, and producing an iodide. Moral: Prepare bluing at home from good materials.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will remove paint from clothing no matter how hard and dry it has become. Saturate the spot, then wash with soap suds and rinse.

To take stains out of bedtickings, spread a paste of soft soap and starch on the spots. When dry, scrape off and wash with a damp sponge. In washing a chambray skin vest or chest protector, put a little pinch of soda in warm water, then use soap as usual. The soda prevents it from becoming stiff.

Black sateen, or woolen, or any black, or black and white mourning wash goods, should always, if starched, be ironed first on the wrong side, the right side down on a black cotton ironing sheet (a breadth of old black calico or well washed cambric will do). No matter how carefully black starched goods are done up, it will have a whitish scum on it if ironed on a white ironing sheet. Wash clean, rinse very thoroughly, put through strong bluing water and hang up till perfectly dry. Then cold starch with one of the excellent cold starches found in most groceries. Roll up tightly, fold a thick cloth around it, and leave over night. If very wet in the morning, shake out and let a little of the moisture evaporate, but iron while still quite damp. If too wet when ironed, the starch may stick. It is much better to cold starch goods over night. If a gloss on the right side is desired, as should be on sateen, when the whole garment has been ironed on the wrong side, turn on the right side and iron the dry garment rapidly with a rather hot iron. This will give it just the kind of polish it had when new.

Many prefer for fine muslins, dimities and dark cambrics, gum arabic instead of starch. Wash and dry the garment. Dissolve one ounce of gum arabic in a little cold water, then pour on just enough hot water as is needed to wet the dress. For shirt waists use about one quart to one ounce of gum arabic. For a large dress, use two ounces of the gum arabic.

Common brown soap, rubbed thoroughly into a cloth, is used in some kitchens instead of wax, salt or any of the other things said to be good for smoothing flatirons. The soap keeps the irons smooth as glass, and there is no disagreeable odor.

Remove rust from flatirons by rubbing them on fine sandpaper.

A FEW SOUPS.

Fish Soup.—Slice two onions and fry in butter, add the meat of any fish desired, cut in small pieces. Even canned salmon can be used if necessary. Chop one carrot, add parsley and thyme. If fish is raw, boil first in water, then drain. If not, cook at once in one pint rich milk seasoned and thickened just a bit with flour.

Egg Soup.—Make a thin cream

ed green the moisture passes through their thin skin and they wither. Dry thoroughly, then store in a cool, dry place. Carrots, beets, parsnips and turnips keep better if packed in dry sand.

PREVENTING GRANULATION.

When making syrup of white sugar, add a small bit of alum about as large as a kidney bean, and it won't get "grainy."

Linseed oil is a good remedy to keep on hand for burns and scalds. Keep moistened with the oil. Soda is also good. Wet the burn and apply the soda; wrap it up and keep the soda moistened.

THE SUCCULENT OYSTER.

There are few articles of food—possibly one—which contain more nutriment within small compass than oysters and eggs; and curiously enough, these widely dissimilar edibles have many more points than this in common. Both contain an albuminous admixture which increases in hardness and indigestibility when exposed to too high a temperature for too long a period; in other words, both must be cooked quickly, if cooked at all, or their most valuable properties are irrecoverably lost. In cooking either oysters or eggs for an invalid's consumption this important fact must ever be borne in mind, together with that other, no less important—i. e., that when an oyster is cooked too long it not only becomes tough and indigestible, but it loses its distinctive flavor. Oysters roasted in the shell form a delicious and nutritious dish for a delicate person with a capricious appetite. To cook them, place them either in a hot oven or in a boiler, over a hot fire, having first brushed them carefully clean. They should be cooked very quickly, being turned once or twice in the process; then, when the shell bursts apart, the upper half of each should be removed and the oyster served on the remaining halves with a drawn butter sauce, some tiny oyster crackers being served on an accompanying dish. Three or four fresh, plump oysters, prepared in this manner and served on a doily-covered tray, may be relied upon to coax the least hopeful of convalescents into assuming an appetite.

TO WASH RUGS.

Light fur rugs can quite easily be cleaned or washed at home. To dry clean, well moisten some sawdust with benzoline and rub this well in, changing as it gets soiled, says Home Chat. If washed, make a nice suds with soap jelly and hot water in which you can comfortably bear your hand, (two heaped tablespoonfuls to a gallon and a tablespoonful of borax). Let it soak in for this half an hour. Souse up and down in this, then wash in a weaker suds with only half quantities of soap and borax and rinse in luke-warm water. Press out as much water as possible or run through a wringer. Shake well and hang in the shade to dry, rub well between the hands to soften it and again well shake.

FAMOUS FIGHT RECALLED.

When U. S. Ship President Was Taken and Docked.

Never again will there be a war between England and America. This is the very confident prediction of the statesmen of the two great English speaking nations. More than ordinary interest attaches, therefore, to the once famous Yankee frigate President, whose guns were among the last to be trained by Americans on the flag of England. Few are the Americans who know that one of the most renowned fighting ships

Hepner's Undisputed Will.

"Old man Hepner" was an original fellow, with a well-developed sense of humor. He seldom did anything as another would do it, but his method usually was effective, and it was more than an even chance that a discerning man would find a choice bit of humor concealed somewhere in his every action. Hepner could appreciate a joke all by himself. The average man wants companionship in his humor, but Hepner needed none. He did not have to repeat a joke or tell a story to some one else in order to enjoy the full flavor of it. It was enough for him that he saw the point, and in consequence he had developed a silent chuckle that was both mystifying and annoying. The corners of his mouth would begin to twitch, his eyes would twinkle merrily, and he would fairly shake with suppressed merriment, but when asked what amused him he would give the unsatisfactory reply, "Oh, I was just thinking."

It was fortunate for Old Man Hepner, as he was generally known, that he was thus constituted, for humor is essential to a proper enjoyment of life, and in his case there was little that was conducive to laughter in his immediate surroundings. He had accumulated money by hard work and economy, and he was decidedly averse to having it dissipated by lavish and unnecessary expenditures. Herein he differed from his second wife and his children. His first wife, who had shared in his early hardships and struggles, had been careful and saving, but his second wife regarded a wealthy husband as little else than a banker who should honor all drafts up to the limit of his resources. When this limit was reached it would be no more than considerate for him to die and permit her to acquire another banker by matrimonial purchase. But old men with young wives sometimes look at these things differently, and Hepner, with his usual forethought, would not let present pleasure blind him to future needs. He thought of his grandchildren, while his children thought of themselves. The latter joined with the stepmother in her efforts to make inroads on the fortune. They had not appreciated his early struggles, and their social and other ambitions were of the expensive kind. They were in need of money all the time.

Now Old Man Hepner was not miserly, but only reasonably economical and cautious. He knew how much he had, and he knew what would happen if he released his hold on the purse-strings—the fortune would melt away, instead of slowly increasing as it was doing under his management. The income would be exhausted, and the principal attacked, in no time at all; his wife and his children would live high, and nothing would be left for the grandchildren; his money would be circulated lavishly in Europe, and the place of their birth would know them no more. So he withstood the pleas and arguments, insisted that life should not be devoted entirely to pleasure, and retained his sanity and good humor under the stress of constant criticism and ingenious verbal assaults only by his saving sense of humor.

"But wait till he dies," said the neighbors, to whom the facts were well known. "He can't take his money with him, and there will be great doings then."

"He'll tie it up in his will," a thoughtful one suggested.

"The will never was made that can't be broken when all the principal

with the other property, I cannot be deprived of that." The lawyer bowed and smiled again.

"He gave due thought to that," he said, "but he was hopeful that you would consent to waive the rights and inherit under the will has left."

"I'll waive no rights," said the widow.

"I've been cooped up in this too long enough waiting to get what due me."

"Let's hear the will," said the son.

"The first," said the lawyer, pointing up the document, "is a rat informal statement of his wish Stripped of the legal preliminaries it is to the following effect:

"It is my desire that my wife Louise Watts Hepner, my son Edward Hepner, and my daughter Helen Hepner Hoskins, shall waive rights conflicting with the purpose here set forth, and, by agreement shall permit the estate to remain intact under the joint management of my attorney, Samuel Towner, my former partner, John S. Fenn who shall give a sufficient bond for the proper execution of this trust that the income of the estate, after deducting the necessary administration expenses, shall be divided equally among these three heirs, the heirs in case of death to receive their share, until my young grandchild shall reach the age of twenty-one years, when the estate shall be divided equally among my direct descendants then living my widow, if still living, to receive an equal share with the others, one or more of my three heirs, unmentioned above, refuses to agree to this, I desire that my phonograph shall be allowed to speak for its with megaphone attachment, in court, and that the probate judge take such action in the premises may be legal and proper."

The three heirs all spoke at once and all used the same words as the lawyer had finished reading. "I'll not agree," was what they said.

"Think of tying up my interest nineteen or twenty years," added the son. "I want the ready money."

"So do I," said the daughter. "I've been planning a European tour for the last six years."

"And I must have my dower interest," asserted the widow. "I'm going to the city to live."

"In that case," remarked the lawyer in the tone of one who had slight interest in the matter, "it will be necessary to present the phonograph will for probate."

"What is the phonograph will?" asked the widow.

"It is a will that he dictated to the phonograph in his own language," replied the lawyer. "I have the cylinder here, and, in case of disagreement, it will have to be used in accordance with the instructions he left. You see, he makes definite provision for this substitution, that if any attack is to be made must be made on the phonograph will. The other practically puts out of existence the moment it is assailed."

"Well," said the widow with termination, "I won't accept a written thing and if the phonograph will is no better I'll hire a lawyer and see if I can't break it."

"That's right," acquiesced the son. "I want my share of that estate without foolish restrictions."

"So do I," said the daughter. Again the lawyer bowed.

"You will know better what I wish to do," he remarked, "and you have heard the phonograph will. Mr. Hepner was a very peculiar original man with most extraordinary ideas, and he has prepared a will of the like of which I think never was seen or heard before. It is

keeps the irons smooth as glass, and there is no disagreeable odor. Remove rust from flatirons by rubbing them on fine sandpaper.

A FEW SOUPS.

Fish Soup.—Slice two onions and fry in butter, add the meat of any fish desired, cut in small pieces. Even canned salmon can be used if necessary. Chop one carrot, add parsley and thyme. If fish is raw, boil first in water, then drain. If not, cook at once in one pint, rich milk seasoned and thickened just a bit with flour.

Egg Soup.—Make a thin cream sauce. Boil six eggs hard. Mash the yolks to a fine pulp, and pour over them, stirring gradually, the cream sauce. Season with pepper and celery salt. The whites of the eggs can be cut in small pieces and put in the soup with some small oyster crackers as well.

Vegetable Soup.—Put on to boil in sufficient water the bone and small bits of left-over steak, one pint cut-up tomatoes, a few potatoes, one onion, one carrot, one cup corn, one tablespoon flour rubbed in one cup milk, the same of brown sugar with pepper and salt. Let boil 45 minutes. Take out bone, break into small bits and serve with crackers.

Mock Oyster Soup.—Put one quart new milk to boil. Stir in one ounce butter, salt and pepper. Have one pint of canned or fresh tomatoes smoking hot. Put into milk one-half teaspoon soda, then put in tomatoes, let boil up and skim. Break up one-quarter pound crackers, throw in soup, let boil up and serve at once.

Clam Soup.—Chop some clams fine, add two chopped onions, one tablespoon butter, a small bunch parsley and thyme, one potato cut in small pieces. Boil in water for half hour. Thicken with grated crackers and when ready to serve pour in some hot milk seasoned.

Bean Soup with Tomatoes.—Boil one pint beans. Season with pepper, salt and lemon juice, add some butter, then the left-over tomatoes from a meal. Let boil, mash through a colander and serve steaming hot with crackers.

Potato Soup.—Boil six or seven potatoes, and mash fine. Heat one quart milk to the boiling point, add potato pulp, salt, pepper, a dash of onion, parsley and a drop or so of Worcestershire sauce. If not thick enough, make the consistency of thin cream sauce by adding flour. It can be easily thinned with a little hot milk.

USEFUL HINTS.

Some women do not seem to know that they make a mistake when they wrap up parcels—that is, parcels of clothes or fabrics of any kind—in white paper. The white paper no doubt looks neat and attractive, but it happens to have been bleached with chloride of lime, and this is so strong that it will ruin the fabric which lies for any length of time against it. The most suitable paper for the purpose is the stout brown or blue not so commonly used, but strong and without any harmful chemical properties.

Apples, like tomatoes, can be more quickly and easily peeled by pouring boiling water over them and allowing them to stand in the water five minutes.

It is commonly the way when one is trying to fit a large cork to a small bottle to get a knife and trim the cork. This is a waste of time, for it is only necessary to let the cork soak in boiling water for five minutes, and it will fit the neck of the bottle without any further trouble.

Winter vegetables should be fully matured when gathered, & gather-

FAMOUS FIGHT RECALLED.

When U. S. Ship President Was Taken and Docked.

Never again will there be a war between England and America. This is the very confident prediction of the statesmen of the two great English-speaking nations. More than ordinary interest attaches, therefore, to the once famous Yankee frigate President, whose guns were among the last to be trained by Americans on the flag of England. Few are the Americans who know that one of the most renowned fighting ships of the early days of the republic lies, unhonored and forgotten, in a London dock.

Little does the President look like a fighting ship to-day as she lies in the West India Dock, denuded of masts and spars and carrying a house on her deck. But in the early years of the past century, when England was embroiled in the Napoleonic conflict, and had little desire for a dispute with the States, the feet-footed Yankee frigate circled the British Isles, challenging every craft that flew the British flag. Such a scourge was she to British shipping that the Admiralty issued a special circular to the navy that the President must be captured at all hazards.

How America's first European flagship came to fly Britain's flag is a story of Anglo-Saxon courage and daring. It was on the night of Jan. 11, 1815, that the President, having just returned from "bearding the lion in his den," was chased into Long Island Sound

BY A BRITISH FLEET.

In command of her was the adventurous Decatur. At daybreak on Jan. 15, the President having grounded and strained herself during the night, was again under sail. Decatur then discovered that four of the enemy's ships were in pursuit, one on each quarter and two astern. At noon the breeze fell. The Yankee frigate was almost water-logged.

A favoring breeze brought on the Endymion, the most powerful of the pursuing fleet. She opened fire with her bow-chasers, to which Decatur replied with his stern battery. This running fight continued for two hours, and the Endymion was so disabled that she avoided Decatur's efforts to come to close quarters. But toward midnight two fresh English ships, the Pomone and the Tenedos, crawled up and opened fire on the President at close range. Decatur was compelled to strike his colors. His loss was 24 killed and 55 wounded.

The loss of the President was investigated by a court-martial, but Decatur was exonerated of blame. The President was sent to Bermuda, and from there she was brought to England by the Endymion, whose captain was rewarded by the King. For 35 years the President lay at Portsmouth, where she was the model for several British frigates. Later she was at Chatham, and some time in the sixties she became a drill ship at the West India Docks.

There she has rested for 40 years, and on her ancient gundeck, where once American sailors gave their lives for their flag, British blue-jackets are now instructed in the art of modern naval warfare. One mark only does she bear of her American origin—the figurehead of John Adams, the second President of the republic, on her prow.

Cloves are the dried flower buds of a species of myrtle tree. 5,000 of these weigh a pound.

Wentworth House, four miles from Rotherham, is the largest private dwelling house in England.

more. So he withstood the pleas and arguments, insisted that life should not be devoted entirely to pleasure, and retained his sanity and good humor under the stress of constant criticism and ingenious verbal assaults only by his saving sense of humor.

"But wait till he dies," said the neighbors, to whom the facts were well known. "He can't take his money with him, and there will be great doings then."

"He'll tie it up in his will," a thoughtful one suggested.

"The will never was made that can't be broken when all the principal heirs are bent on it," was the confident reply.

As a matter of fact, this was the very thing that worried Old Man Hepner. The grandchildren almost invariably have an important place in the plans of old people, and Hepner was no exception to this rule. He wished to protect their interests, but how could he do it? He had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the ease with which wills could be broken, and he was fearful of what would happen when he passed away.

"They'll make me out crazy," he said to himself. "They'll say I was unduly influenced by somebody, that I wasn't in my right mind, that I had been erratic and irresponsible for several years; and, if they fail in that, the lawyer will forget to cross a 't' or to dot an 'i' and then it will be all up with the will. How can I make it binding?"

It was when he finally answered this question to his satisfaction that he gave his most extraordinary exhibition of suppressed mirth. In truth, he seemed in danger of an apoplectic stroke for a few minutes.

"What's the matter?" demanded his wife.

"I was just thinking," he replied.

"Of what?" she asked.

"Of my will," he answered.

"Is it so funny?" she inquired, puzzled.

"It is," he said.

His lawyer laughed, too, when he heard the plan, and thereafter Old Man Hepner chuckled more than ever. And always, when his wife or his children asked the occasion for his merriment, he answered, "I was thinking of my will." Naturally, they marveled much at this, and one day his daughter remarked that she could see nothing so ex-cruciatingly funny in a will.

"Wait till you see this one," he replied. At another time, when his son happened to be at the house, he solemnly informed him that nothing short of cremation would prevent him from laughing aloud in his grave when the will was opened.

"Then you shall be cremated," said the son.

"As you will," replied Old Man Hepner. "My spirit will still laugh."

This humor disturbed the wife and children mightily, for they could make nothing out of it, and it continued fitfully up to the time of the old man's death. He passed away peacefully and seemingly content, a peculiar, quizzical smile haunting his face at the last.

His will, it was discovered, was in the possession of his lawyer, and it was with anxious curiosity that the widow, the son and the daughter assembled in the lawyer's office after the final obsequies to learn what Fate had in store for them. The lawyer smiled grimly as he produced a little box and a brief legal document.

"Mr. Hepner," he said, "chose a strange method of making his last will and testament, for there are, in fact, two of them, each decidedly original in form and contents."

"In any event," said the widow, decisively, "I get the widow's dower interest. Whatever may be done

well," said the widow's termination, "I won't accept written thing and if the phono will is no better I'll hire a lawyer and see if I can't break it."

"That's right," acquiesced the widow, "I want my share of that without foolish restrictions."

"So do I," said the daughter. Again the lawyer bowed.

"You will know better what wish to do," he remarked, "you have heard the phonograph. Mr. Hepner was a very peculiar original man with most extraordinary ideas, and he has prepared the like of which I think never seen or heard before. It is strange and unusual that, I am doubtful of its validity, he seemed to care little for the long as I could assure him that would be heard in open court, any attack could be made on it will now let Mr. Hepner h acquaint you with its terms."

The widow shuddered a little this, and the son and daughter ed ill at ease. There was some unanny in hearing the voice of Man Hepner himself explain what wished done with his property, ever, they waited patiently a silence while the lawyer adjusted cylinder. Then the voice they so well began this remarkable ment:

"I, Sylvanus Hepner, being sound mind, declare this to be my last will and testament, and I that the absence of legal ver and ordinary legal forms shall overlooked, and that it shall be interpreted and executed in a sense with the plain statement make:

"I have no confidence in the city or inclination of my wife, I Watts Hepner, my son Horace ner, or my daughter Helen I Hoskins, to properly manage conserve the estate—"

"The brute!" broke in the widow, "and for that reason I that it shall remain intact, if be a possible thing. Appreci however, that when Louise proposed to me—"

"I never did!" cried the widow indignantly, and then, add the phonograph directly, "You better than that, Sylvanus!"

"—she was principally attracted by the comfortable fortune I sessed—"

"A lie!" passionately exclaimed the widow.

"—I anticipate that she will mand her dower rights, gains this much without restriction it may prove an attraction to other man, and I am sufficient, disposed toward men in general wish to preserve each and al them from this fate. I would willingly put in any man's wa temptation that may result in ing him to an ill-kept house—"

"Oh, oh, oh! I'm a good keeper, and you know it!" cried the widow.

"—but it may be that I am erless. In that case, she must her dower interest, the men run their chances, and me Lord have mercy on them!"

"Shut it off! Shut it off!" the widow, and when this was she went on angrily. "O treacherous man! The cruel That will shall never be produced—"

"You have nothing to say it," retorted the son. "I think I am going to let my be tied up because some disagree things are said about you? will must be produced in order be broken so that we may a what is coming to us. Let's the rest of it."

The lawyer moved the lever the phonograph continued:

"In case my wife elects to her dower interest outright, and not be legally prevented from

the other property, I cannot be red of that." The lawyer bowed and smiled again.

"I gave due thought to that," he said, "but he was hopeful that would consent to waive those and inherit under the will he left."

"I waive no rights," said the widow.

"I've been cooped up in this town enough waiting to get what's left of the will," said the lawyer.

"I'll hear the will," said the lawyer.

"I'll first," said the lawyer, pick up the document, "is a rather formal statement of his wishes. I've read of the legal preliminaries, to the following effect:

"I desire that my wife, Eliza Watts Hepper, my son Horace Hepper, and my daughter Helen Hepper Hoskins, shall waive all claims, conflicting with the purpose set forth, and, by agreement, permit the estate to remain in and under the joint management of attorney, Samuel Townner, and former partner, John S. Fender, shall give a sufficient bond for proper execution of this trust; the income of the estate, after the necessary administrative expenses, shall be divided equally among these three heirs, their heirs, in case of death to receive their share, until my youngest child shall reach the age of twenty-one years, when the estate shall be divided equally among all direct descendants then living, and, if still living, to receive an equal share with the others. If more of my three heirs, named above, refuses to agree to I desire that my phonograph be allowed to speak for itself, megaphone attachment, in open court, and that the probate judge take such action in the premises as he deems legal and proper."

"The three heirs all spoke at once and all used the same words when the lawyer had finished reading. 'I do not agree,' was what they all said."

"I think of tying up my interest for ten or twenty years," added the lawyer. "I want the ready money."

"I do I," said the daughter. "I've been planning a European trip for the last six years."

"I must have my dower interest asserted the widow. 'I'm going to the city to live.'"

"In that case," remarked the lawyer in the tone of one who had a great interest in the matter, "it is necessary to present the phonograph will for probate."

"What is the phonograph will?" asked the widow.

"It is a will that he dictated to the phonograph in his own language," replied the lawyer. "I have a cylinder here, and, in case of accident, it will have to be used in accordance with the instructions attached. You see, he makes definite provision for this substitution, so if any attack is to be made it will be made on the phonograph."

"The other practically passes for existence the moment it is destroyed," said the widow with denunciation. "I won't accept that in anything and if the phonograph is no better I'll hire a lawyer to see if I can't break it."

"It's not his right," acquiesced the son. "I won't share of that estate with foolish restrictions."

"I do I," said the daughter. "I'll know better what you do to do," he remarked, "after I have heard the phonograph will. Hepper was a very peculiar and odd man with most extraordinary ideas, and he has prepared a will of which I think never was heard before. It is so rare and unusual that I confess,

so, I desire that the rest of the estate remain intact, in accordance with the plan hereafter outlined. My daughter's share I would have preferred to leave direct to her, but I am averse to having it invested in yellow silk bonnets and green velvet gowns."

"Horrible!" interjected the daughter.

"—and from what I know of her taste this is what would happen. I have had no confidence in her judgment since she selected a husband, whose main ambition is to enjoy a pink satin existence on a calico salary."

"He consented to the marriage!" cried the daughter.

"—but perhaps I should not judge her harshly in this. One cannot always get just what one wants."

"I refused six before I accepted John, and you know it," expostulated the daughter, addressing the phonograph.

"—and possibly she did as well as she could reasonably expect, in view of all the circumstances. Still, I hesitate to entrust the management of any considerable property to one who invested one hundred and fifty dollars in old bric-a-brac that was turned out of a factory at a cost of about three dollars and twenty-eight cents."

"Stop it! Stop it!" cried the daughter. "I never could hold up my head again if the neighbors heard how I was cheated in that matter, just when I was going to be so swell."

"Go on," said the son. "What does it matter, so long as we get what's due us?"

"As for my scapegrace son," went on the phonograph, at which the son winced a little, "it is better that the property should be held in trust than that he should fly to Paris with it. I know too well what would happen. He spent two months in New York shortly before his marriage."

"Hold on!" cried the son.

"—and heretofore I have been considerate enough to say nothing of what it cost to get him back without a scandal. A young man who thinks a slight knowledge of a stock-farm equips him to operate a stock-market—"

"Quit! Quit!" commanded the son.

"—and whose own ability so far has been displayed in the direction of investments in colored shirts and patent-leather shoes is not one to be entrusted with the management of any part of an estate."

"I don't want to manage the old estate!" roared the son so angrily that the lawyer stopped the phonograph.

"There is more," said the lawyer. "I don't want to hear any more," returned the son.

"It has some reference to the three good salaried positions that you have had and lost, and also to that little affair at the seashore."

"Well, we'll stop right here," asserted the son.

"As I have said," went on the lawyer, "I have no doubt that you can break this will."

"But, to be broken, it will have to be produced," suggested the widow.

"It will have to speak for itself in court," said the lawyer.

"There is no way of avoiding it."

"None, except by agreement in accordance with the terms of the statement I first read."

"And this cylinder?"

"Will be destroyed when the agreement is properly executed."

"I agree," said the widow, with a sigh.

"So do I," said the son.

"And I," said the daughter.

Then suddenly, they looked at each other, visibly startled, after which they all listened intently.

CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS

PHYSICIAN SAYS IT IS DUE TO WHITE FLOUR.

Who Says the Modern System of Milling Is Entirely to Blame.

Changes in milling processes are responsible for appendicitis, according to a physician who has been in the practice of medicine for fifty years and who has observed the spread of the disease. This physician, Dr. H. C. Howard of Champaign, Ill., asserts that until the trade demand for exceedingly white flour changed the methods of grinding wheat there was no appendicitis.

To prove this assertion the physician points to the fact that where coarse breads are used the disease is unknown, but that as soon as the fine breadstuffs are introduced appendicitis comes along as a sequence.

By this reasoning it is shown that the people of agricultural communities who secured their flour from the small mills did not have the disease until the small mills were crowded out by the larger ones and fine white flour supplanted the coarse.

Then the negroes of the south so long as they ate corn bread were free from the disease, but when the new process flour began to be used the disease came among them. The same results attended the departure of the German folks from their coarse bread to the refined flour.

DISEASE RARE BEFORE 1875.

"I can remember that prior to about 1875," said Dr. Howard, "that there was little or none of the ailment among the people. In 25 years of practice among the people before that time I do not think I saw more than 40 cases of appendicitis. Now they are common."

"Large and extended changes in the diet of people has contributed to this. For example, about the date mentioned there began to be a general change from the old method of grinding grain to the present method of roller mills and excessively fine bolting cloths. This plan of milling began first in the large cities, and appendicitis began to increase there. Later the new process crowded out the small mills in the country, and the people could not get flour made by the old processes. They bought products of the large milling establishments, and then the farmers began to have appendicitis."

"Still the negroes of the south did not have it, but in time they began to get away from their plain corn bread, and they, too, began to have appendicitis. So it goes. They did not have appendicitis in Germany until they began to eat fine flour and put in the new process of milling after our fashion. Now they have appendicitis in Germany just as we do."

DISARRANGES ORGANS.

"Experienced millers will tell you that the fine flour is a less desirable flour than that made by the old process, but the trade demands it chiefly on account of its whiteness. On account of its indigestibility the disarrangement of the digestive organs of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of appendicitis is found in this disarrangement."

"Quite small children have it. I know one boy, who has had thirteen well defined attacks of the disease and came out of all of them without surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and mush, with coarse breads in general, vegetables, little meat, and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the disease for three years."

"The lack of phosphates in the food is visible in the people, and physicians have greatly increased

A WHOLE TOWN IN PRISON

STORIES OF SOME WHOLE-SALE ARRESTS.

Town in Spain Would Not Pay Taxes—Low Price of Wine Caused Trouble.

A strange story comes from the little town of Candete, in the south-east of Spain. The people of the district have been complaining for years past that they are over-taxed. Lately they determined to pay no more taxes to the Government, and when they heard that the tax collectors were about to visit the place they formed a procession to the public square, headed by the mayor, and there publicly burnt all the tax papers. When the collectors arrived they were driven off with sticks and stones. But such lawlessness could not be left unpunished. A week or two later a battalion of cavalry descended suddenly upon the town and arrested every grown man in the place. They were only released upon paying the taxes and the costs of the proceedings, besides an indemnity to the injured tax gatherers.

Candete is not the only town whose inhabitants have got into trouble over the question of taxes. No fewer than 8,000 warrants have just been issued in the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenes, and that number of householders have been arrested. These include the heads of almost every family in five different townships. This wholesale legal action is the direct result of the present low price of wine. The arrested men are all wine growers, who have refused to pay their taxes as a protest against a refusal on the part of the Government to give them financial assistance.

A SIBERIAN TOWN

in the district of Smeinsk, possessing the extraordinary name of Schemonajewskoje, was temporarily depopulated two years ago. The law of the district is that each town must attend to the repairs not only of its own streets but of the roads for some distance around. The people of the town in question became careless in this respect. They were warned several times, but still nothing was done. The governor of the province happened to travel through the district, and his tarantass stuck in a quagmire on the main road. A few days later a force of soldiers arrested 1,400 of the inhabitants. These were at once set to work upon the roads in gangs, and fed on bread and water for some weeks until the existing state of things was remedied.

Prussia has for years past been endeavoring to Germanize Prussian Poland, but has experienced great difficulties owing to the resistance of parents to their children being taught the German language. At Buk, in this district, a strange thing happened. One morning a few months ago all the school children seemed suddenly to have lost the faculty of understanding German. They refused to reply to questions asked of them in that tongue, although the day before they had talked German freely. The whole thing was, of course, a preconcerted plan to resist the German teaching. Vengeance was short and sharp. A regiment of dragoons descended on the town, and was quartered upon the householders, who were given to understand that neither they nor their unwelcome guests would be permitted to leave the town limits until the strange forgetfulness of their children was remedied.

TWO SMALL SWISS TOWNS

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"I agree," said the widow, with a sigh.

"So do I," said the son.

"And I," said the daughter.

Then suddenly, they looked at each other, visibly startled, after which they all listened intently.

"It certainly sounded like a sup- pressed chuckle," said the son.—El- liott Flower in *Cosmopolitan Maga- zine*.

FUEL OF REFUSE MATERIAL.

Eighty-Nine Factories in Germany Making It.

A report from United States Consul Mason, at Berlin, gives details of the German industry of manu- facturing fuel known as briquettes from brown coal, carbonized peat, coal dust, etc. Mr. Mason says that at the close of 1900 there were in Germany 89 manufactories of fuel briquettes, some of which annually produce more than 100,000 tons each. The processes employed in France and Germany have long passed the experimental stage and be- come a standard commercial indus- try.

"If Americans," says Mr. Mason, "are really interested in the subject there is no need that they should risk any large sums of money in uncertain experiments. They have only to study the machinery and methods employed in European countries, compare their crude ma- terials with those found and used here, and they can thus start at the point of technical knowledge which Europeans have reached after many years of experience."

"There are experienced engineers and a dozen manufacturers of bri- quette making machinery who would gladly co-operate in these tests, and would

FURNISH MACHINERY

adapted to working the material thus technically defined. Upon a basis of such tests, plans and estimates could be obtained for the erection of plants with specified daily capacity."

Mr. Mason gives the names and addresses of a number of German firms engaged in the business. He says that briquette works are di- vided in respect to the material employed into two general classes—viz., those which make briquettes from brown coal (lignite) or car- bonized peat, with or without the addition of a bituminous matrix or binder, and, second, those which use as a basic material coal dust or slack—the waste or soft coal mines.

Several processes have recently been invented and patented by which artificial coal or briquettes have been more or less successfully produced from peat by the applica- tion of machinery or methods not yet fully established on an industrial basis. These are described by Mr. Mason. The report concludes:

"Turf briquettes ordinarily con- tain about 66 per cent. of inflam- mable elements, the remainder being made up of inorganic ash and water. They are thus inferior as fuel to briquettes made from brown coal, which average 70 per cent. or more of inflammable matter. Both represent in their present form the ut- most that science has been able to do in utilizing inferior and other- wise almost worthless materials to supplement and eke out the insuffi- cient coal supply of European coun- tries."

of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of ap- pendicitis is found in this disarrange- ment.

"Quite small children have it. I know one boy, who has had thirteen well defined attacks of the disease and came out of all of them with- out surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and mush, with coarse breads in general, vege- tables, little meat, and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the disease for three years."

"The lack of phosphates in the food is visible in the people, and physicians have greatly increased the use of medicines containing phos- phates. It is a necessity. Children are brought to me suffering from conditions resulting from a lack of material in their systems to form their teeth. Ten days of treatment, giving phosphates, will bring relief, and the teeth will begin to grow. They are suffering because the in- genuity of men and the foolish de- mands of trade have resulted in tak- ing from their food the material which nature put into it for their growth."

The new process which is held ac- countable for disease takes from the grain the phosphates chiefly existing in the germ of the wheat and just under the bran, and leaves only the starch and gluten.

HE KNEW NOTHING.

A young man who walked into a grocer's store one morning inquired if the proprietor wanted a smart boy.

The tradesman, who was not exact- ly in need of another salesman, smiled at the applicant's business- like air and self-confidence.

"So," he remarked, "you consider yourself a smart man, do you? Do you think you could run this busi- ness as well as I do?"

The young fellow glanced round the shop and calmly replied, "I think I could do some things better than you, sir."

"Indeed!" gasped the grocer.

"Yes, sir. Now, look at that but- ter, for instance. Don't you think it would be better to label it 'Can't Be Beaten,' instead of 'Can't be Approached?' As it is, some folks might think—well, you under- stand."

WHERE HE WAS "AT HOME."

A well-known lady is noted for her gracious manners. Her wit, though keen, has not the sharp flavor of personality which distinguishes the bright sayings of so many society women.

The other day, however, when a young man whose father had amassed a large fortune in the manufac- ture of tallow candles was present- ed to her, and immediately began to talk loudly of his experiences on a recent Continental trip, she became somewhat impatient of his preten- sions.

"Were you in Paris?" she asked.

"Oh, yes; Paris was my head- quarters."

"In Italy?"

"I spent a fortnight in Rome, and it occurred to me that there I had found alike the capital of religion and art."

"In Greece?"

"Surely!" replied the young man, adding, with a veiled allusion to re- cent classical honors he had won, "There I lived indeed happily."

"Oh, exclaimed the lady (with a sly allusion to the tallow-chandler- ing), "I had forgotten; there, of course, you were at home!"

"You live opposite the Vanasters. I believe, Mrs. Knickerbock?" said Mrs. Cumso. "No," replied Mrs. Knickerbock, stiffly; "the Vanasters live opposite me."

ed German freely. The whole thing was, of course, a preconceived plan to resist the German teaching. Ven- geance was short and sharp. A regiment of dragoons descended on the town, and was quartered upon the householders, who were given to un- derstand that neither they nor their unwelcome guests would be permitted to leave the town limits until the strange forgetfulness of their child- ren was remedied.

TWO SMALL SWISS TOWNS

named Corentino and Bosco have long been at feud. Both villages claim exclusive forestry rights in the valley between them. Lately Corentino made several tree-cutting raids, and the old feud broke out anew. A message was brought to the Cantonal Government that both towns had armed themselves with tree-cutting axes, and also with guns. Troops were sent post-haste, and arrived just in time to prevent bloodshed. But as no guarantee could be obtained that hostilities would not be resumed, the authori- ties have been forced to put both towns under arrest to guard against further trouble, and troops are sta- tioned to prevent the people of either community from trespassing on the other's ground.

Until forty or fifty years ago the Ghetto or Jewish quarter of the German city of Frankfurt was nothing but a vast prison. Every night all the inhabitants were locked in. On Sunday the gates were locked at four o'clock in the afternoon, and guards set. No Jew might walk upon the footpath, nor was any one of the persecuted race permitted on a green spot. On every public holi- day all Jews were driven into the Ghetto and locked in, and even when they were permitted outside each had to bow and remove his hat to every passer-by.

In Britain we have not of late years seen a whole town in prison. The town which has recently most nearly delivered itself into the hands of the law is Leicester. Its nine- teen guardians refused to appoint a vaccination officer, and it was not until the Solicitor-General appeared before the High Court in support of an attachment of these guardians that they at last yielded.—London Tit-Bits.

PLANTS THAT COUGH.

Man has not a monopoly of cough- ing. Before there was a vertebrate on the earth, while man was in process of evolution through the vege- table world, Etada Tussien—that is what the botanists call him, while we know him as "the coughing bean"—coughed and blew dust out of his lungs. Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and most tropical countries, and objects most emphatically to dust. When the dust settles on the breathing pores in the leaves of the plant and chokes them, a gas accumulates inside, and when it gains sufficient pressure there comes an ex- plosion with a sound exactly like coughing and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the effort.

"Sammy," said the teacher, "what is meant by nutritious food?" "Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it," replied Sammy.

Nance—"Jack Morton proposes in this letter. I wonder if he really loves me; he has only known me a week." The Brother—"Oh, then, perhaps he does."

The United States has 122 doctors to every 10,000 people. England has but 68 per 100,000.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."

L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Bottle sizes: 25c. enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarse-
hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical
for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

at Napanee Express

AUTHORS' BLUNDERS.

Some Mistakes In Which the Moon, Sun and Wind Figure.

The moon proves a terrible pitfall to most writers. Wilkie Collins once performed the marvelous feat of making it rise in the west. Rider Haggard, in "King Solomon's Mines," relies for the effective rendering of one of his most thrilling scenes upon an eclipse of the new moon.

Coleridge placed a star between the horns of the crescent moon, forgetting that to be visible in such a position the star would have to be between the earth and the moon or, say, 230,000 miles away only.

Next to the moon perhaps the sun is responsible for more glaring errors than any single concrete cause. At the beginning of a certain famous novel, the title of which a few years back was in everybody's mouth, an invalid character's room was said to have been lighted by one window looking directly toward the east. Yet at the end of the book, when the invalid dies, the author, wishing to make him depart this life in a flood of glory, suffuses this eastern windowed room with "the red glare of the setting sun."

Kingsley, too, made one of his heroes row out into the eastern ocean after the setting sun. But even this glaring blunder has been capped. In a novel published by a well known firm there occurs the following passage, the scene being laid on board a big sailing ship: "How's the wind?" asked the skipper. "East-northeast," replied the mate, pointing at the masthead pennant, which was streaming blithely in the direction indicated." So that in the world, according to novelists, we should not only find the sun setting in the east, but pennants would "stream" against the direction of the prevailing wind.

Breaking Up "Chatter."

The famous painter Fuseli had a great contempt for "chatter." One afternoon a party of friends paid a visit to his studio, and after a few moments spent in looking at the pictures they seated themselves and proceeded to in-

GUADALUPE SHRINE.

THE MOST DEARLY BELOVED SPOT
IN OLD MEXICO.

Thousands From All Over the Country Make Pilgrimages to the Little Village Each Year—The Story That Is Handed Down by Tradition.

There is no spot in all Mexico as dearly beloved as the little town of Guadalupe, which is two and a half miles north of the City of Mexico.

The little village has only 3,000 souls, but many more thousands visit the place on certain days in the year when pilgrimages are made to the holy shrine of Guadalupe.

The 1st of January and the 12th of each month the faithful visit this place and toil up the hill on which it is said that the virgin Guadalupe appeared to Juan Diego, an Indian boy.

According to tradition, Juan was trudging over the hill of Tepeyac on his way to the city on the morning of Dec. 9, 1531, and as he reached the eastern slope of the hill he heard sounds like music. He stopped to listen, and at that moment a cloud appeared and in the midst of it a beautiful lady. She told him to go to the bishop in her name and to tell him that it was her wish that a church should be built on that spot, where she would always be found to give aid to all in trouble. Juan Diego hurried to the bishop with the story of the virgin, but no attention was paid to it. Upon his return home the lady appeared again in the same spot and urged Juan to go again to the bishop.

The following day was the Sabbath, and after mass Juan found the bishop and repeated the message once more. The bishop told him to bring a sign from the virgin. Juan saw the virgin again upon his return home, and she promised to give him a sign, which she did on Dec. 12 as he was going to confession. He passed this time near the foot of the hill, where she appeared once more, and while in conversation with Juan she stamped her foot by way of emphasis, and water flowed at once from the dry, barren hillside, and two holy wells mark that spot today.

The virgin then told Juan to climb to the summit of that barren rocky hill and he would find roses growing there, which he was to gather and carry in his "tilma" to the bishop. Juan did as he was told and found the loveliest roses growing just where she had told him to search for them. He gathered them all and placed them in his "tilma," a sort of blanket.

When he arrived at the house of the bishop and opened the blanket, the roses fell to the floor, and a picture in colors appeared on the blanket representing the virgin as she had appeared to Juan. The bishop fell on his knees in prayer and arose with a promise to build a chapel on the spot the virgin had designated.

Bishop Zumarraga set about to build the church, and when it was completed the "tilma" was placed above the altar in a frame of gold and silver.

That little chapel has since been replaced by the magnificent church to be seen today. There are also two other churches to mark the spot on which the roses were gathered on the summit and at the holy well where the virgin last appeared to Juan. This miracle was recognized in 1663, and in 1754 it was fully sanctioned and confirmed by a papal bull. Later, in 1824, congress de-

slept on the rack of the inquisition. And the Chinese found that only the greatest ingenuity and vigilance could carry out a sentence of death by sleeplessness. This mode of capital punishment was long in favor in China and is said to be so today, while as a form of torture deprivation of sleep is considered one of the most efficacious weapons in the Chinese judicial arsenal. In some such cases the prisoner is kept in a cage too small to stand up or lie down in and constantly prodded with a sharp rod. Death by starvation, also a Chinese punitive method, is a slower process and therefore, one would think, more calculated to appeal

any other wild animal, but of course as compared with a human brain be easily fatigued by new impressions and so made very dependent on them. The wild elephant in his native jungle, however, is said to sleep very little further point for the theory of the universal ratio of sleep to intelligence. A man taken out of his habitat placed in conditions which he could have imagined—if transported to Mars, say—would doubtless need an extraordinary amount of sleep at first. There is the almost parallel case of the German boy, Casper Hauser, who from the age of eighteen was kept in a room where he had no intercourse

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E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

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Swell in appearance—
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Three good points in favor
these most popular
Correspondence Paper

King Edward (White)-
French Organdie (White)
Holland Linen (Grey)

planning at the masthead pennant, which was streaming blithely in the direction indicated." So that in the world, according to novelists, we should not only find the sun setting in the east, but pennants would "stream" in the direction of the prevailing wind.

Breaking Up "Chatter."

The famous painter Fuseli had a great contempt for "chatter." One afternoon a party of friends paid a visit to his studio, and after a few moments spent in looking at the pictures they seated themselves and proceeded to indulge in a long and purposeless talk. At last, in one of the slight pauses, Fuseli said earnestly, "I had pork for dinner today."

"Why, my dear Mr. Fuseli," exclaimed one of the startled group, "what an extremely odd remark!"

"Is it?" said the painter ingenuously. "Why, isn't it as interesting and important as anything that has been said for the last hour?"

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as the sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills, and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Tonic Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,
Dept. C 8

50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

build a chapel on the spot the virgin had designated.

Bishop Zumarraga set about to build the church, and when it was completed the "títima" was placed above the altar in a frame of gold and silver.

That little chapel has since been replaced by the magnificent church to be seen today. There are also two other churches to mark the spot on which the roses were gathered on the summit and at the holy wall where the virgin last appeared to Juan. This miracle was recognized in 1603, and in 1754 it was fully sanctioned and confirmed by a papal bull. Later, in 1824, congress decreed Dec. 12 to be a national holiday.

Hidalgo took a picture of Guadalupe for his standard, around which rallied the first army of the revolutionists, and the happy issue that her assistance gave to that war endeared her still more to the people. This picture on the "títima" is a wonderful piece of work. Artists from all over the world have examined it and have testified that it is of no known style of painting. The Indian garment of itxtil fiber is of a coarse weave. The picture appears on both sides of the cloth and is as bright as new, although said to be over 300 years old. The Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, in which this marvelous picture hangs, is said by experts to be one of the richest and handsomest on earth today. Its treasures can be counted by millions. It was dedicated May 1, 1709, and is 184 feet long by 122 feet wide. It has a vaulted roof, supported by Corinthian columns. The whole is surmounted by a dome, the lantern of which is 125 feet above the floor. The building cost \$1,181,000. The jewels, gold and silver plate and other rich belongings nearly all belong to the government and are estimated at \$2,000,000 more.

The church possesses a very costly crown for the virgin. It is of solid gold and weighs many pounds. There are six shields on the crown for the six archbishops of Mexico, and they are all surrounded by diamonds. There are a number of angels, each having an immense ruby on the breast, while the rest of the surface of the crown is covered with sapphires and emeralds. This crown is surmounted by the Mexican eagle, holding aloft a large diamond cross.

The poor pilgrims are not able, many of them, to form an idea of the richness of this church, with its communion rail and balustrades from the sanctuary to the choir of solid silver. They are three feet high, with a top molding a foot wide and a still more massive base. The sacred vessels are all of pure gold embedded with precious stones. The choir has some fine carvings done in ebony and mahogany. The finest is a basso relievo above the stalls, illustrating the litany of the virgin.

Artists were brought from France to paint the frescoes on the walls, and the paintings and statues were the work of the best European artists and sculptors. The organ in itself represents a good fortune. Cleveland Plain Deal-

NECESSITY OF SLUMBER.

Death by Sleeplessness a Chinese Punishment.

"A person absolutely without sleep for nine days will die," says a writer in Ainslee's. "Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, but it has been proved that they do sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. Prisoners have

Swell in appearance—
Little in cost—

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these most popular
Correspondence Pay

King Edward (White)
French Organdie (Wh
Holland Linen (Grey)
Cairn Vellum (Purple)

Envelopes to match—
15 cents a quire of
or package of enve

POLLARD'S B

to the oriental mind if it were not that death by sleeplessness is thought so much more painful. In the latter case the brain is the first affected of all the organs of the body, while in case of starvation the brain longest retains its normal weight and character.

"A corresponding mode of taming wild elephants is said to be depriving the animals of sleep when first caught. In a few days they become comparatively spiritless and harmless. The brain of the elephant is held to be more highly-developed than that of

human beings or sight of any object, not even the sky. At el he was brought to Nurember abandoned in the street. For tl few months of his life among i slept almost constantly and so s that it was very hard to wake h

The Sense of Feeling.

Some of our most important organs, for instance, the heart, the brain, the lungs—are, strange to say, insensible to touch, thus showing not only are nerves necessary for sensation, but also the special organs. The curious fact was with the greatest astonishment Harvey, who, while treating a for an abscess that caused a cavity in his side, found that w put his fingers into the cavity he actually take hold of the heart v the patient being in the least av what he was doing. This so int Harvey that he brought King (I. to the man's bedside that "he himself behold and touch so e dinary a thing."

In certain operations a piece is removed from the forehead nose, and it is stated that the oddly enough, feels as if th nasal part were still in his fo and may have a headache in hi

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Candles.

"I thought candles went with coaches, but a good many people use them yet," said a shoppe pointed to a collection of candle all of the utility sort, arrayed in house furnishing department. were big and little, ornamental, plain, practical and unpractical. Some had broad trays, and other none at all, and some had devices lifting the candle, while others made with deep necks. There s main people who cling to the tra of their ancestors and will hav of the modern lighting inventio their sleeping rooms. Certain prefer a light in their bedroom they are asleep, and for this pur candle is just the thing, for it w itself out at the time proportion its length.

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ANNUAL
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RAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

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IGNORANT OF GEOGRAPHY.

How a German Put Posers to an
American Girl.

"A thing about Americans which has
surprised me more than anything else,"
said a German artist who has been visit-
ing in New York city for six months
past, "is that with all your patriotism
you know so little about the geography
of your own country, to say nothing of
the rest of the world."

There were several Americans in the
circle, and they looked rather sur-
prised. None of the men spoke. They
knew that they were weak in geogra-
phy and that here was a challenge
which would have to pass.

Not so a bright young woman of
twenty, who rushed into the breach
with her head in the air.

"We do know the geography of our
country," she said decidedly. "Of
course we do. Every child learns it in
school."

"Might I ask you a question or two?"
the foreigner said quietly. "The names
of the capitals of some of your states,
for instance?"

"Certainly. I'll be glad to answer."
And she nodded confidently at the
young American man who was already
beginning to fear for her.

"What is the capital of Massachu-
setts?" was his first question.

"Boston!" was the prompt answer
from the girl.

"And of North Carolina?"

That seemed to puzzle her a little,
and it was a full minute before she an-
swered "Charleston!"

The foreigner smiled, but made no
effort to correct her. "What is the
highest mountain in the United
States?" he asked.

"It's not fair to ask about moun-
tains," she protested. "You said I
didn't know the capitals."

"The capital of Illinois is?"

"Chi—Springfield, I mean."

"Of Montana?"

For the life of her she could not
think of a town in Montana. "It's
been an age since I studied geography,"
she explained.

"Your answers were better than the
average," said the man. "You got one
right out of four. As I said, American
geography surprises me."

Edward I. was 6 feet 2 inches high,
and it is said that the tips of his mid-
dle fingers extended below his knees.

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appearance—
cost—

good points in favor of
most popular of all
Correspondence Papers—

Edward (White)—
Organdie (White and Grey)—
Linen (Grey)

County of Lennox and Addington
Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF
LENNOX & ADDINGTON,
TO WIT:
BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand
of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox
and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July,
1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the fol-
lowing list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.
I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I
shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the
taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING
DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten
o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.
The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.
The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private
cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on
which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 8 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	8 33	18 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6	11	200	..	31 23	8 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42	1 r a	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1 r a	100	..	6 13	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	100	..	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29...	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No 2.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street...		1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street....	1	1/4	.. ..	7 93	3 28	11 21	..
Part of Lot 17, north side of con.....	2	1/4	.. ..	5 28	3 25	8 53	..
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street.....	1	1/4	.. ..	4 38	3 25	7 63	..
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.	1	1/4	.. ..	15 84	3 48	19 32	..
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street	2	1/4	.. ..					2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street	1	1/5	.. ..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street.....	1	1/4	.. ..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.....	1		.. ..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

IRVINE PARKS,
County Treasurer's Office,
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

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Albion Collama Belleville

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cost—
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spondence Papers—
Howard (White)—
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ellum (Purple and Blue)—
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ARD'S BOOKSTORE.

beings or sight of any natural
not even the sky. At eighteen
brought to Nuremberg and
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most constantly and so soundly
was very hard to wake him."

The Sense of Feeling.
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The curious fact was noticed
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, who, while treating a patient
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n his side, found that when he
fingers into the cavity he could
take hold of the heart without
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that he brought King Charles
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behold and touch so extraor-
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Candles.
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ancestors and will have none
modern lighting inventions for
leeping rooms. Certain women
light in their bedrooms until
asleep, and for this purpose a
s just the thing, for it will put
it at the time proportioned by
h.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.
It is safer to prune too little than too
much.
Moist earth and a cloudy day for
transplanting.
Gooseberries and currants are two
easily grown fruits, and there is sel-
dom an oversupply.
The quality and size of fruit on old
bushes is much improved by thinning
of the fruit or severe pruning.
The cause of moss appearing on the
stems of apple and other fruit trees is
wet, cold, undrained land or an exces-
sively humid climate.
In saving garden seed gather when
ripe. Do not allow it to shell off. The
first matured is the best, and the first
matured will shell first.

**Rubber Heels
That Hold**



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—
give you a firm foothold and you can walk
far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c.
All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

**DUNLOP
CUSHION PADS**

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained
tendons—cracked hoofs—balling and cankers.
Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can
put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

**The Dunlop Tire Co. LIMITED
TORONTO**



C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop
a Trigue Tires."

Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street	1	1/5	..	..	3 68	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st. known as the Agricultural grounds	1	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

County Treasurer's Office,
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 5y

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Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block
Money to Loan at "lower than the owes" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5-1y J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
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OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

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Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 3-1y

**H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M.,
M. C. P. S.**
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Office: corner Fridge and East Streets; oppo-
site residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

Wartman Bros.
DENTISTS.
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over Doxsee's.
Visits Ten-worth, at Wheeler's hotel, first
Monday each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

**PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED**
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, En-
gineers and others who realize the advisability of
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perts. Preliminary advice free. Charges mod-
erate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon
request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg.
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IRVINE PARKS,

Treasurer County of Lennox and Addington.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.
332 students enrolled last year—172 young
ladies and 130 young men. New Pipe-organ
Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery re-
cently added. Extensive improvements now in
progress. Two Matriculation Scholarships
value \$150 and \$100, won in 1901. Nearly 40
candidates were successful at the local exams
of the Toronto conservatory of music including
Piano, Pipe organ, Vocal, Violin, and Harmony.
New Commercial Hall one of the finest in
Ontario.
Special attention given to Physical Culture
in the College Gymnasium. Large Athletic
Grounds. Buildings heated by steam and light-
ed throughout by 250 electric lights. Will
re-open Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902. For illustrated
circulars, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

WANTED!
A Good Representative
To sell Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and
near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary
or commission basis. We have under cul-
tivation over 600 acres and have the best
and most complete list of nursery stock in
Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed
free from disease, to be delivered in good
condition, true to name, or purchase money
refunded. Our representative will have
exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
39 3-m Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND
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Lumber, Doors, Sash,
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Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg.
Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Elix. Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterproof Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—**

Chas. H. Fletcher.

**IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

WONDERFUL BROECK

THE ORIGINAL SPOTLESS TOWN IS IN NORTHERN HOLLAND.

A Neatness and a Brilliance That Are Absolutely Painful Pervade the Whole Place—Rules Which the Inhabitants Must Observe.

Far up in northern Holland among the dikes and canals of the little kingdom lies Broeck, the original Spotless Town. The palings of the fences of Broeck are sky blue. The streets are paved with shining bricks of many colors. The houses are rose colored, black, gray, purple, light blue or pale green. The doors are painted and gilded. For hours you may not see a soul in the streets or at the windows. The streets and houses, bridges, windows and barns show a neatness and a brilliancy that are absolutely painful. At every step a new effect is disclosed, a new scene is beheld, as if painted upon the drop curtain of a stage. Everything is minute, compact, painted, spotless and clean. In the houses of Broeck for cleaning purposes you will find big brooms, little brooms, tooth-brushes, aqua fortis, whitening for the window panes, rouge for the forks and spoons, coal dust for the copper, emery for the iron utensils, brick powder for the floors and even small splinters of wood with which to pick out the tiny bits of straw in the cracks between the bricks. Here are some of the rules of this wonderful town:

Citizens must leave their shoes at the door when entering a house.

Before or after sunset no one is allowed to smoke excepting with a pipe having a cover, so that the ashes will not be scattered upon the street.

Any one crossing the village on horseback must get out of the saddle and lead the horse.

A cuspidor shall be kept by the front door of each house, where it may be accessible from the window.

It is forbidden to cross the village in a carriage or to drive animals through the streets.

In addition to these established rules it is the custom for every citizen who sees a leaf or a bit of straw blown before his house by the wind to pick it up and throw it into the canal. The people go 500 paces out of the village to dust their shoes. Dozens of boys are paid to blow the dust from between the bricks in the streets four times an hour. In certain houses the guests are carried over the threshold so as not to soil the pavements. At one time the mania for cleaning in Broeck reached such a point that the housewives of the village neglected even their religious duties for scrubbing and washing. The village pastor, after trying every sort of persuasion, preached a long sermon, in which he declared that every Dutchwoman who had faithfully fulfilled her duties toward God in this world would find in the next a house packed full of furniture and stored with the most various and precious articles of use and ornament, which, not being distracted by other occupations, she would be able to brush, wash and polish for all eternity. The promise of this sublime recompense and the thought of this extreme happiness filled the women with such fervor and piety that for months thereafter the pastor had no cause for complaint.

Around every house in Broeck are buckets, benches, rakes, hoes and stakes, all colored red, blue, white or yellow. The brilliancy and variety of colors and the cleanliness, brightness and miniature pomp of the place are



dark was it with d. Two men locked in room and stealthily corner to until some step made them the for bull blade. Life is in the day disease. One false step, one n and the attack comes swift and . The mistake which commonly op way for an attack by disease is of the symptoms of stomach t When eating is followed by und ness, belchings, sour or bitter etc., disease is attacking the st

The best way to frustrate such tack is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Discovery. It cures diseases stomach and other organs of di and nutrition, and makes the strong and healthy.

"I was suffering very much with my stomach," writes Mrs. W. C. Gill, of Shelby Co., Ala. "head was so dizzy would raise up in bed would fall rig Could eat but very little, in fact scarce thing, there seemed to be a heavy weight stomach so I could not rest, I had to be often and would vomit up nearly ever ate. I was in a bad condition. I took tles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical I and five of his 'Favorite Prescription' now well and hearty. I feel like a new book, or 50 stamps for the cloth Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser free on receipt of stamps to pay of customs and mailing only. \$ one-cent stamps for the paper book, or 50 stamps for the cloth

SCIENCE SIFTINGS

The sun's flames spring at the distance of 350,000 miles from face.

In dry air, sound travels 1.4 per second, in water 4,900 feet from 17,500 feet.

The amplitude of vibration diaphragm of the telephone reproducing speech is about twenty-millionth of an inch.

Fresh air contains about three of carbonic acid in 10,000, resp about 441 parts, and about it will cause the air of a room to "close."

Holophane glass is a press resembling cut glass, having prisms on the inside for diffusing light and horizontal prisms on side for directing the light.

The following are found to densities of the planets, water Mercury, 3; Venus, 5.14; earth moon, 3.34; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1 turn, 0.68; Uranus, 1.69; Neptune

The star Arcturus, the hottest celestial bodies, gives us as much as a standard candle six miles. This fact was ascertained by diometer, an instrument which show the amount of heat given from a man's face at 2,000 feetance.

Settling the "Tip" Question

The awkward question of the solved by a big New England the state of Maine who was d a London restaurant the other Having paid his bill, he was i

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations.	Miles.	No. 2	No. 4	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1	No. 3
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.
Tweed	0	6 30	3 35	Deseronto	0	6 45	3 40
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 55
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55	Napanee	9	7 15	4 10
Maribank	13	7 10	4 15	Napanee Junction	9	7 40	4 20
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	4 40
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	4 50
Wilson	21	7 45	4 45	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	5 00
Enterprise	25	8 00	4 55	Camden East	19	8 35	5 05
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 15	5 10	Yarker	23	8 45	5 15
Moscow	31	8 30	5 20	Yarker	23	8 55	5 25
Galbraith	33	8 45	5 30	Galbraith	25	9 07	5 35
Yarker	35	9 00	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	5 40
Camden East	39	9 10	5 45	Enterprise	32	9 20	5 40
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	5 50	Wilson	34	9 25	5 45
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 55	Tamworth	38	9 40	5 55
Strathcona	42	9 30	6 00	Erinsville	41	9 55	6 05
Napanee	49	9 55	6 25	Maribank	45	10 10	6 20
Napanee Junction	49	9 55	6 25	Larkins	51	10 35	6 40
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	6 40	Stoco	55	10 50	6 50
Deseronto	58	10 25	6 55	Tweed	58	11 05	7 00

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.			
Stations.	Miles.	No. 2	No. 4	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1	No. 3
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.
Kingston	0	6 30	4 00	Deseronto	0	6 45	3 40
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 35	4 10	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 55
Glenvale	10	6 45	4 30	Napanee	9	7 15	4 10
Murvale	14	6 55	4 45	Napanee Junction	9	7 40	4 20
Harrowsmith	19	7 10	5 00	Strathcona	15	8 05	4 40
Sydenham	22	7 25	5 10	Newburgh	17	8 15	4 50
Harrowsmith	22	7 35	5 20	Thomson's Mills	18	8 25	5 00
Frontenac	22	7 45	5 30	Camden East	19	8 35	5 05
Yarker	26	8 00	5 45	Yarker	23	8 45	5 15
Camden East	30	8 15	5 55	Yarker	23	8 55	5 25
Thomson's Mills	31	8 25	6 05	Galbraith	25	9 07	5 35
Newburgh	32	8 35	6 15	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	5 40
Strathcona	34	8 45	6 25	Enterprise	32	9 20	5 40
Napanee	40	9 00	6 40	Wilson	34	9 25	5 45
Napanee Junction	40	9 00	6 40	Tamworth	38	9 40	5 55
Deseronto Junction	45	9 15	6 55	Erinsville	41	9 55	6 05
Deseronto	49	9 30	7 10	Maribank	45	10 10	6 20

J. F. CHAPMAN.

H. B. SHERWOOD

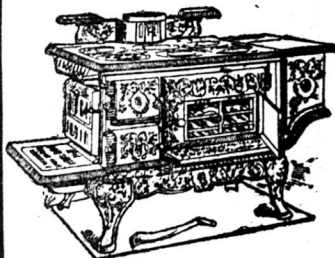
Stations	Miles	No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Lve Kingston.....	0	.....	4 00
G. T. R. Junction.....	2	.....	4 10
Glenvale.....	10	.....	4 33
Murvale.....	14	.....	4 45
Arr Harrowsmith.....	19	.....	5 00
Lv Sydenham.....	23	8 10	5 10
Harrowsmith.....	19	.....	5 10
Frontenac.....	22	.....	5 15
Arr Yarker.....	26	8 35	5 15
Lve Yarker.....	26	9 00	5 35
Camden East.....	30	9 10	5 48
Thomson's Mills.....	31	.....	5 48
Newburgh.....	32	9 25	5 58
Strathcona.....	34	9 40	6 08
Napanee.....	40	9 55	6 23
Arr Napanee, West End.....	40	.....	7 00
Lve Deseronto Junction.....	45	.....	7 00
Arr Deseronto.....	49	.....	7 15

Stations	Miles	No. 3. No. 5.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Lve Deseronto.....	6 45	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction.....	9 7 15	.....	.....
Lve Napanee.....	9 7 40	12 25	4 30
Napanee Mills.....	15 8 05	12 40	4 50
Newburgh.....	17 8 15	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills.....	18 8 23	1 00	5 15
Camden East.....	19 8 35	1 12	5 25
Arr Yarker.....	23 8 45	.....	5 45
Lve Yarker.....	27 9 00	.....	6 25
Frontenac.....	30 9 15	.....	6 25
Harrowsmith.....	30 9 25	.....	6 25
Lve Harrowsmith.....	35 9 45	.....	6 25
Murvale.....	39 9 55	.....	6 25
Glenvale.....	47 10 00	.....	6 25
G. T. R. Junction.....	47 10 00	.....	6 25
Arr Kingston.....	49 10 00	.....	6 25

The King of Ranges— "Buck's Happy Thought"

From the worst worry
to the highest satisfac-
tion. One stepping stone

The "Happy Thought" Range.



The Ventilated Illuminated Oven.

Leave your culinary troubles, worries and expense behind you; enjoy the economy, the convenience, the absolute reliability of **The "Happy Thought."** The best friend the careful housewife can have.

Just a touch to the patented dampers and it is ready for any work.

Its efficiency will be a revelation to you if you are using the common kind.

Is this not worth investigation? Send for booklet to

THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, Brantford

or call and see the agents.

Sold by

**T. H. WALLER,
Napanee.**

Nature Adjusts Matters and Always Preserves an Equilibrium.

Once a year the schools and colleges of the country harvest a crop of graduates, and once a year the wise men of the land write essays for publication on the surplus of men who are entering the law, medicine and other callings that are open to the newcomers. If the wise men are to be believed, it would seem that all the occupations were filled and that the young man had arrived too late.

Fortunately for the tenderfoot, the wise men have always been wrong. No philosopher has ever presented a logical argument that did not leave something to be said on the other side. Every year since the world set up for business a new crop of young men has arrived, and that new crop has eventually become the stay of the race. What has been going on eternally will continue. The young chaps will locate themselves. It is no argument that lawyers have their signs staring at you from every halfway on half the streets within several blocks of every courthouse in the country. The harvest that includes a new lot of lawyers also includes a lot of new litigants. Nature takes care to preserve an equilibrium. If the fledgelings of the medical schools do not find bones to saw, some of them turn to sawing wood. The boy who has gone through college with the intention of becoming president of the United States finds a satisfactory job as master of ceremonies in a conyard. A few jostles and the new man adjusts himself to circumstances, and then he has become a part of the machine, which runs on as usual.

It is unnecessary to become alarmed about the surplus man. If he is in law, medicine, theology, horse trading, peddling milk or anything else, he finds it out, and he arranges the matter in some way without any upheaval in society. The surplus man is surplus only until he gets his first job. After that he is one of the establishment.

Danger Next Door.

Perhaps it's diphtheria, or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Prevent your children from having them. You can do it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESELENE CO., 180-Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.



ment, which, not being distracted by other occupations, she would be able to brush, wash and polish for all eternity. The promise of this sublime recompense and the thought of this extreme happiness filled the women with such fervor and piety that for months thereafter the pastor had no cause for complaint.

Around every house in Broeck are buckets, benches, rakes, hoes and stakes, all colored red, blue, white or yellow. The brilliancy and variety of colors and the cleanliness, brightness and miniature pomp of the place are wonderful. At the windows there are embroidered curtains, with rose colored ribbons. The blades, bands and nails of the gayly painted windmills shine like silver. The houses are brightly varnished and surrounded with red and white railings and fences. The panes of glass in the windows are bordered by many lines of different hues. The trunks of all the trees are painted gray from root to branch. Across the streams are many little wooden bridges, each painted as white as snow. The gutters are ornamented with a sort of wooden festoon, perforated like lace. The pointed facades are surmounted with a small weathercock, a little lance or something resembling a bunch of flowers. Nearly every house has two doors, one in front and one behind, the last for everyday entrance and exit and the former opened only on great occasions, such as births, deaths and marriages.

The gardens are as peculiar as the houses. The paths are hardly wide enough to walk in. One could put his arm around the flowerbeds. The dainty arbors would barely hold two persons sitting close together. The little myrtle hedges would scarcely reach to the knees of a four-year-old child. Between the arbors and the flower beds run little canals which seem made to float paper boats. They are crossed by miniature wooden bridges, with colored pillars and parapets. There are ponds the size of a bath, which are almost concealed by lilliputian boats tied with red cords to blue stakes, tiny staircases and miniature kitchen gardens. Everything could be measured with the hand, crossed at a leap, demolished by a blow. More over, there are trees cut in the shape of fans, plumes and disks, with their trunks colored white and blue. At every step one discovers a new effect, a fresh combination of hues, a novel caprice, some new absurdity.

The rooms are very tiny and resemble so many bazaars. There are porcelain figures on the cupboard, Chinese cups and sugar bowls on and under the tables, plates fastened on the walls, clocks, ostrich eggs, shells, vases, plates, glasses, placed in every corner and concealed in every nook, cupboards full of hundreds of trinkets and ornaments without name, a crowding disorder and utter confusion of colors.

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it, the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother-in-law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill.

festal bodies, gives us as much as a standard candle six miles. This fact was ascertained by a diometer, an instrument which show the amount of heat given from a man's face at 2,000 feetance.

Settling the "Tip" Question.

The awkward question of the tip solved by a big New Englander the state of Maine who was dining at a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had did "not include the waiter."

"Waal," said the stranger, "I waiter, did I?"

And as he looked quite ready so on any further provocation the ject was dropped.

The Dog That Sings and His

"Billingsley has taught his sing."

"Does he sing well?"
"He sings as well as Bill could teach him."

"I never heard Billingsley. I good singer?"

"Well, the dog has been seven times."

Analysis.

She—After all, what is the dif between illusion and delusion?

He—Illusion is the lovely fancy have about ourselves, and delu the foolish fancies other peopl about themselves.—Life.

Uncertain Footing.

The fellow who stands on his may discover that dignity is slippery as a banana skin.

In Turkey red hair is counted beauty, and the women dye the that tint.

A WORD TO FARM TOI

PAINE'S CELE COMPOUND

The Home Friend of the
mer and His Family
the Autumn Season

After the labors and toils of the time, and harvesting of crops in the autumn, many of our farmers, their daughters and sons, find themselves in condition of health demanding attention if suffering is to be avoided. Many experience kidney trouble some form; with some the liver is there is biliousness, nausea and vomiting with loss of appetite and depressed spirits. Thousands who have been to cold, damp winds and rains, the twinges of terrible rheumatism rundown by worry, overwork and dieting, are tormented with the dyspepsia.

To the thousands of rundown, half dead men and women in farm we recommend with all honest assurance the worker's friend, Paine's Compound, the only medicine that quickly and fully restore strength, weak body and vigor to the Paine's Celery Compound tones the it removes poisonous acids from the which causes rheumatism; it weak and diseased nerves and neuralgic tortures; it purifies the and gives true vitality and life. of Paine's Celery Compound in means the establishing of a physical vigor to withstand the severe winter.



The duel in the dark was a favorite with duelists. Two men were locked in a dark room and crawled stealthily from corner to corner, until some false step made one of them the target for bullet or blade.

Life is a duel in the dark with one false step, one mistake, attack comes swift and sudden, like which commonly opens the an attack by disease is neglect symptoms of stomach trouble.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Light's flames spring at times to a height of 350,000 miles from its surface.

Amplitude of vibration of the gum of the telephone receiver in ringing speech is about the one-millionth of an inch.

One cubic centimeter contains about three parts of hydrochloric acid in 10,000, respired air 41 parts, and about five parts of the air of a room to become

Prism glass is a pressed glass containing glass, having vertical on the inside for diffusing the light.

Following are found to be the distances of the planets, water being 1: 7, 3; Venus, 5.14; earth, 5.50; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1.35; Saturn, 1.69; Neptune, 2.20.

Star Arcturus, the hottest of celestial bodies, gives us as much heat as our ordinary candle six miles away.

It was ascertained by the rare, an instrument which will be amount of heat given off from man's face at 2,000 feet dis-

King the "Tip" Question. A backward question of the tip was asked by a big New Englander from the State of Maine who was dining in a restaurant the other evening. He paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MILLHAVEN.

Mrs. Certwell, Kansas, who has spent some months visiting relatives here, left for Dexter, N. Y., en route for home.

Mrs. D. C. Forward and Mrs. C. Forward spent a week with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Frank Collins gave an "At Home" to a number of her friends recently.

Mrs. Jonas Amey, Kingston, and Mrs. Nelson Amey, Links' Mills, were the guests of Mrs. Oscar Amey for a time.

Mrs. John Clement spent a few days at Parrott's Bay recently.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony; "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me,"—66

GRETNA.

The apple packers have been very busy through here for a few weeks, nearly everyone having a large quantity of apples.

Preparations are already being made for our Christmas tree, and as our motto is for every entertainment to eclipse the last something good may be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Young and daughter spent Sunday at Mr. N. Youngs.

Mrs. Geo. Loyst, Parma, spent last week visiting at her son's, Mr. John Loyst.

Mr. Tim Scrimshaw has purchased a fine new cutter.

Service was held here on Sunday afternoon last.

Help the Overworked Heart.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, over-taxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows.—67

COLLINS BAY.

The members of the Sunshine Circle held their last meeting at Mrs. B. Kiells.

A number of the people around the place are talking of moving away because of scarcity of work.

The Rev. Mr. Craig preached at the Methodist church Sunday.

The Jews from Kingston are very busy drawing away the refuse of Captain Leslie's iron.

Mrs. E. Clark is visiting friends at Kingston.

Mrs. Henry Barnes, of Amherst Island, is visiting Mrs. R. Finley at present.

We all hope that the weather will continue pleasant for a while yet.

Master B. Brown has returned from Amherst Island to his brother-in-law's, Mr. R. Finley.

Captain Simons and Mr. Lossee are fishing at Loberough Lake.

Indigestion, that menace to human happiness, pitiless in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nerve. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates the digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation

"Billy" Amey and family have gone to Watertown to reside.

Mortimer Kilgannon and family have returned to Cloyne, after spending some time here with his parents.

The Misses Fraser lost their driving horse a few days ago.

Mrs. Stanley Hogle and children, Lyn, and Miss A. Brown, of Kingston, are at Mrs. S. Hogle's.

H. Burnett and family, Odessa, at his sister's, Mrs. W. Doyle.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Amey, Millhaven, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Thoms and Miss Wilson, Asselstine at Alfred Amey's.

ARDEN.

Farmers are busy getting out potatoes, and there is great complaint of rot.

There have been several deaths in this neighborhood.

George Woodcock died quite suddenly a short time ago, from a throat affection. The funeral took place at Mount Hope and was largely attended.

A week ago another old resident died, George Parks, who was about seventy-six years of age. He was one of the early settlers, and lived on a farm in the west end of Kennebec. The funeral took place at the Arden cemetery on Sunday, 12th inst. Deceased was greatly respected, and many neighbors and friends attended the service in Mount Hope church.

J. P. Gillan, the hotel proprietor of this place, returned from the sanitarium at Gravenhurst a few days ago. He has greatly improved in health and intends to go back shortly.

Mrs. Green, wife of Charles Green, is very sick, with little hopes of recovery.

Burghert R. Newton and wife have gone on a visit to friends in New York. They are expected back this week.

YARKER.

J. Juniro is laid up with an injured hand.

A. Walker is confined to his house through illness.

Old Mrs. Gilboa has moved to the village where she will be better cared for by the residents. Yarkerites are noted for caring well for the sick and infirm.

The Methodist parsonage is being overhauled and painted, previous to being occupied by the resident minister.

E. W. Benjamin has fitted his sitting room up with a handsome mantle and coal grate.

Some farmers are asking four dollars a cord for soft wood. If they get it one dollar on each cord sold should be sent the strikers as a thank offering.

Melville Irish is home from the Bay.

Schuyler Clark and his two daughters, Bella and Zella, and Matthew Carroll and daughter, are in this vicinity visiting relatives. Schuyler Clark left here in 1868, and Mr. Carroll in 1872. They located in Humboldt county, California, and this is their first visit home.

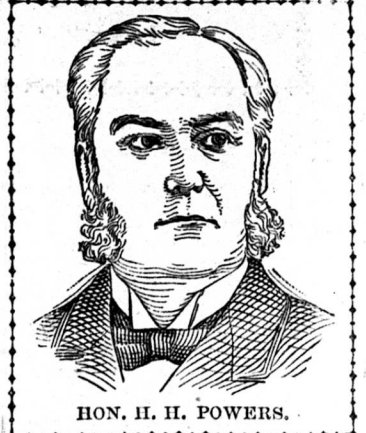
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A FAMILY REMEDY.

Pe-ru-na in Use in Thousands of Homes.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:



HON. H. H. POWERS.

"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

John L. Burnett, Member of Congress, Seventh Alabama District, writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend my wife used it, and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a good, substantial tonic, and a very good catarrh remedy."

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh,

Half the ills of life are due to catarrh and catarrhal derangements. Peruna is the only internal, systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A TOPSY TURVY ROOM.

A Frenchman Who Plays Practical Jokes on His Guests.

A "topsy turvy room," writes a correspondent, not illusory, but actually so built, existed near Paris some years ago and may still exist. One who saw it thus describes it and the use to which it was put: "I was the guest of the owner of the house," he says, "from Saturday to Monday. He was a bachelor, very convivial in his tastes, and we were a very jolly party of men. When we woke up, about 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning, one of our number, sound asleep on the couch in the billiard room, was carried out like a log by a couple of servants. My host gave me a solemn wink and told me that if a sudden summons came I was to rush from my bedroom or else I might miss a sight worth seeing. I wanted nothing but sleep and was relieved when the summons came to find that it was broad daylight. "Yawning I followed the valet and

l bodies, gives us as much heat standard candle six miles away. fact was ascertained by the rater, an instrument which will the amount of heat given off a man's face at 2,000 feet distance.

titling the "Tip" Question.

awkward question of the tip was asked by a big New Englander from state of Maine who was dining in London restaurant the other evening. When he paid his bill, he was informed by waiter that what he had paid did not include the waiter's "gratuity," said the stranger, "I ate no rice, did I?" "I as he looked quite ready to do anything further provocation the subject was dropped."

Dog That Sings and His Master.

Billingsley has taught his dog to sing. "Does he sing well?" "He sings as well as Billingsley teach him." "I never heard Billingsley. Is he a singer?" "Well, the dog has been shot at a few times."

Analysis.

—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?
—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.—Life.

Uncertain Footing.

A fellow who stands on his dignity discovers that dignity is just as slippery as a banana skin.

Turkey red hair is counted a great treat, and the women dye their hair tint.

**WORD TO FARM TOILERS.
PAINE'S CELERY
COMPOUND**

Home Friend of the Farmer and His Family in the Autumn Season.

After the labors and toils of the summer and harvesting of crops in the early autumn, many of our farmers, their wives, daughters and sons, find themselves in a state of health demanding careful attention if suffering is to be avoided later. Many experience kidney trouble of various forms; with some the liver is torpid; is biliousness, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite and depression of spirits. Thousands who have been exposed to cold, damp winds and rains, now feel the twinges of terrible rheumatism; others are worn by worry, overwork and irregular habits, are tormented with the pangs of dyspepsia. The thousands of rundown, sickly and dead men and women in farm homes commend with all honest and confident the worker's friend, Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can fully and fully restore strength to the body and vigor to the muscles. Paine's Celery Compound tones the stomach, removes poisonous acids from the blood, it causes rheumatism; it feeds the nerves and diseased nerves and banishes all tortures; it purifies the blood, gives true vitality and life. The use of Paine's Celery Compound in autumn is the establishing of a perfect physical vigor to withstand the rigors of a winter.

present.

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FELLOWS.

Our teacher, Miss Preston, intends giving a concert for the school children in the near future. A good program may be expected. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Ralph Burgess was through here with his self-feeding threshing machine. It is said to do good work.

Rumor says there is to be a concert in the church to purchase a new organ.

Mrs. J. Reid fell from an apple tree a week ago and received a bad shaking up. We are glad to hear she is able to be up again.

The sports intend to go fishing this week.

An exciting race took place one day last week between a traction engine and a man on horseback. The horse could not back up as fast as the engine. No money changed hands.

We have been informed that in the suit between T. Furr and Joseph Yeomans the complainant, Mr. Yeomans has paid the costs and stepped down and out.

Fall ploughing is being pushed rapidly.

Mrs. H. Cambridge, of Yarker, is spending a few days with Thos Furr and family.

Little Braves.—Old time aquarter-a-box "Purgers" are quiting the field in whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Little Pills at 10 cents a vial are driving them out at all points. Because they act gently, more effectively, never yain and are easy to take. Sick Headache succumbs to one dose.—69

ERNEST TOWN STATION.

A new telephone line is being laid from the station to Bath along the road running parallel with the G.T.R.

John Redden has formed a partnership with Eugene Dennee in the grain business, and Herbert Laidley is assisting his father in the same business.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

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PARROTT'S BAY.

Rev. Mr. S. once preached in Beaulah Church on Sunday morning.

Potato digging is about completed: The apple crop is an abundant one in this vicinity.

Fall ploughing is now the order of the day.

Mr. James Fleming has been making a great improvement on his house by adding a verandah to it.

Mr. Schuyler Smith is all smiles;—it's a girl.

Mrs. P. Lawler, of Kingston, has moved in Mr. A. Laidley's house.

Mr. Steward Smith spent a few days last week with his son in Rochester.

Mr. Joe Clement, of Bath, at his brother's Mr. Wm. Clement's on Monday.

Mrs. F. Vanwinkle at Mrs. D. Sterling's on Sunday.

Mrs. John Clement, of Mill Haven, at her daughter's Mrs. Schuyler Smith for a few days.

Mr. Earl Smith and Mr. Irvine Miller at Mr. Stone's on Sunday.

Mr. Walter Hinch, of Ernestown, in this vicinity on Sunday.

Mr. Will Tait at Miss Hannah Bell's recently.

Mr. Joe Purdy and wife, of Kingston, at his father's, Mr. John Purdy for a few days last week.

DENBIGH.

E. Berndt shot and killed a bear in his orchard a few days ago, while a ten horse power threshing machine was at work in his yard only a few rods from the orchard. Wild animals seem to be uncommonly thick and tame here this season.

The Denbigh cheese factory has closed operations for this year, and the cheese-maker, Mr. Carmon McNeil is away on a visit to his parents at Lansdowne. The management of the factory has this season not given as good satisfaction to its patrons as usual, and a change for the better is needed and desired.

Mr. H. D. Bryan, of Rochester, N. Y. is favoring friends and relatives here with a visit and expects to enjoy a little sport before he returns home.

Mr. Frank Foerster and Miss Mary Foerster, of Brudewell, brother and sister of Mrs. L. Marquardt accompanied by a couple of nephews, have been paying a lengthy visit to Mr. and Mrs. L. Marquardt.

Rev. M. Voss, of Strathroy, favored P. Stein with a visit.

The state of Mrs. (Rev.) P. Besig's health has of late been again very unsatisfactory, and Rev. Besig has temporarily moved his family to New York City, in order to be more convenient to and in reach of the best possible medical assistance.

The new owners of the Black Lead Mine in the western part of this township are going to start mining operations at once and intend to draw next winter with sleighs from 400 to 600 tons of the mineral to Kaladar Station for further shipment.

From Saturday to Monday. He was a bachelor, very convivial in his tastes, and we were a very jolly party of men. When we woke up, about 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning, one of our number, sound asleep on the couch in the billiard room, was carried out like a log by a couple of servants. My host gave me a solemn wink and told me that if a sudden summons came I was to rush from my bedroom or else I might miss a sight worth seeing. I wanted nothing but sleep and was relieved when the summons came to find that it was broad daylight.

"Yawning, I followed the valet and found myself, with four others, silently peeping through little holes in the wall. The scene was absurd, ridiculous. A dazed man slowly waking to full consciousness was lying on a plastered floor, looking up in horror at a carpeted ceiling. Two heavy couches, an easy chair, chairs and tables securely fastened stared down at him from above. The man's eyes at last rested on a flowerpot directly over his head, from which a flaring rose, apparently real, was blooming. He gave a cry and, rolling over, grasped with frenzied hands the stem of the chandelier, which came up through the floor. The host burst into the room, with a loud laugh. 'They all do it,' he cried. 'They fear they will fall up to the ceiling!'"

"Sit" and "Set."

Some one who believes in teaching by example has concocted a lesson in the use of two little words which have been a source of mortification and trouble to many well meaning persons.

A man or woman either can set a hen, although they cannot sit her; neither can they set on her, although the hen might sit on them by the hour if they would allow it.

A man cannot set on the wash bench, but he could set the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object.

He could sit on the dog's tail if the dog were willing or he might set his foot on it. But if he should set on the aforesaid tail or sit his foot there the grammarians as well as the dog would howl, metaphorically at least.

And yet the man might set the tail aside and then sit down and be assailed neither by the dog nor by the grammarians.

"In perfection of make-up"

IRON-OX

TABLETS

ARE ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE

From the first they have sold as readily as the oldest established remedies. My customers are delighted with them."

—H. A. DUPEE, Druggist :: Bridgeport, Conn.

A TONIC LAXATIVE
Price 25 Cents

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER XI.

"Yes," she answered, "I must go away."

"That would be a commonplace ending, after all—running away from your trouble. Hildred, I can see how you may make yourself a heroine—how you may rise from this, your girlish, dissatisfied life, to the grandest heights of heroism. I see it, and, unless I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of your character, you will do it; it is better to die on the heights of heroism, than in the depths of despair."

She looked up at him with a gleam of interest in her face. She had been so long without hope that to be told she could be heroic awoke within her a feeling of wonder.

"There are two ways before you—that of fighting against your fate, rebelling with all your heart against it, and that of submitting to it and making the best of it. You may, for instance, leave Lord Caraven. You have money in abundance, you could live either in England or abroad, you could have plenty of society—but you would never be happy. You might try to throw your whole heart and soul into the gayeties and frivolities of the world—they would tire you; you are too noble for that. Then the chances are that when you found all these things pall upon you, you would want to lead the woman's true life, which is that of love. Of all the fates that would be the most dreadful which could overtake you."

"I am not afraid of it," she replied slowly.

"So you think now; but I am one of those who believe that no woman can live without love. If you should ever, when the world had tired you and your heart ached with the weight of your loneliness, seek comfort or consolation in the love of any creature, your fate would be terrible. Picture yourself so situated—a woman beautiful, gifted, and brilliant, married, yet with no husband by her side; all duties of rank and position ignored; mistress of a home that she never saw; beautiful, yet miserable with the never-failing consciousness that she had run away from a life that might have been improved. It is a sorry picture for a noble woman, a sorry ending for a life that might have been heroic."

"Yes," she agreed, "a sorry ending."

"Now look on the other side—submission to your fate. Believe this—whether he knows it or not, every man is more or less influenced by a woman; every sensible man will own it—will own frankly that he owes the better part of his character to the influence of a noble woman. Believe me, Hildred, most great and wise men owe the greater part of their wisdom to the influence of good and noble women. It is the grandest influence in the world—and the soldier raised his noble head proudly. "I need not quote history to you—you are better versed in it than I am. I need not quote biography or poetry, nor point to the man who said he owed all his success in life to his mother, nor to the man who owned that he owed all his goodness to his wife. It is the same story. I feel sometimes that I think that the

has been done you, but you will not retaliate—you are even willing to return good for evil. The first thing, you have to do, Hildred, is to lay aside that proud, injured, defiant expression that you always assume when your husband is near?"

"Do I?" she asked in wonder.

"Yes; you are perhaps bright, animated, charming when he enters the room, but the next moment you are like a woman turned to stone; a proud chill seems to come over you, to freeze you, your eyes grow cold, all the smiles die from your lips—you are as different in his presence as sunlight is from darkness."

"How can I help it when I know that he does not like me?" she asked, piteously.

"It is difficult, I admit, but heroism will do much. Now, I know such a manner upsets him; he does not like it. You may say that as he does not care for you your manner can make no difference."

"I should most certainly have thought so," was her reply.

"But you are wrong, Hildred. I have watched him very keenly, and I say that you are quite wrong. When you draw that cold mask over your face, you harden his heart against you."

"Is it not unwomanly to seek for love which is not offered to you, Raoul?"

"It might be in a girl, it is not in a wife. I think a wife should aspire to win her husband, to make him love her with all his heart."

"Lord Caraven will never love me," she said. "I do not think that he has any heart to give; it is all wasted—he has had a hundred loves."

"But not one real one, Hildred. If you win his heart, take my word for it, you will be his first love. We will take our stand on something higher. To win love is pleasant, but you shall not devote your life to that. You shall devote yourself to the rousing of a soul, naturally noble, but long buried in self-indulgence and folly; you shall spend your life in making the Earl of Caraven worthy of the name he bears. You have promised."

It was wonderful how the expression of the beautiful face had changed during that quiet interview. She rose with the gayest, sweetest laugh he had ever heard from her lips.

"I am a Woman with a Mission," she said, "and I shall always think of myself with capital letters. Raoul, I cannot be grateful enough to you. When you first entered the house I felt as though Heaven had sent me a friend. If happiness comes to me through following your counsel, how shall I thank you?"

"I shall need no thanks, Hildred," he replied. "You are and have been, ever since I first saw you, the dearest object on earth to me. You are my dear sister, Ulric's wife. I have loved Ulric all my life—I could not help loving you."

In another minute the beautiful face had disappeared, and Sir Raoul was left in the pleasure alone.

"A man might lay down his life for such a woman as that," he said, with what was almost a sigh.

Lord Caraven stood in the billiard room at Ravensmere; he had been playing with one of his friends.

"No," he said, quietly, "it could not; yet, Hildred, money has done something for me."

"I do not intend to depreciate it," she remarked; "but it is not omnipotent; and there are many things in this world of far higher value than money."

"It is true," he said, thoughtfully.

She laughed again, and, if he had known her better, he would have detected tears in the sound of that laugh.

"We are positively agreeing, Lord Caraven," she said.

He was looking at her with intense curiosity in his face.

"Hildred, what have you given me that money could not buy?"

The dark eyes gleamed softly.

"I will not tell you, Lord Caraven," she answered.

"But I must know. You have excited my curiosity—you must gratify it. You have enumerated three things that money cannot buy—happiness, virtue, love. It was none of these. Then what could it be?"

"I must go, Lord Caraven," she said, her face growing hot and her heart beating quickly. "If you weigh every word that I say, I shall have to be very careful."

"Hildred, tell me what you mean?" he requested. "What have you given me?"

"I will tell you," she replied, laughingly, "when you have counted all those tiny leaves on the mignonette."

She turned to go, but he put out his hand to detain her. She eluded him, and, with a light laugh, disappeared, leaving him by the veranda alone.

(To Be Continued).

HIGHWAYS IN EUROPE.

France Has Best Laws for Building and Repairing Roads.

Two hundred years ago England had the worst roads in the world, because the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them. In speaking of them Macaulay says "that a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with each other should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered between them is manifestly unjust. It was not until many toll bars had been violently pulled down, until the troops had in many instances been forced to act against the people, and until much blood had been shed that a good system was introduced." Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England. The French have probably the most efficient laws and regulations in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The Minister of Public Works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land or by water. There are four classes of road recognized by law, namely: (1) national, (2) departmental, (3) military, (4) cross roads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the Government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass.

The cross roads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the Government, especially when these roads become of importance.

The national roads are paved like a street, having an average width of 52½ feet. The departmental roads are 39 feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COAL

TIME WHEN NOBODY WOULD BUY ANTHRACITE

There Are Soft Coals on the Market That Are Worth More.

"Hard coal may be classed as the luxuries," is the way Henry Weaver puts the statement. "It by no means to be considered a necessity, and the great final result these troubles in the anthracite regions will be to demonstrate to the people how distinctly this hard coal is a luxury. It will mean the end the widening and lengthening of fuel supply, and finally no one section can claim a thing approaching a monopoly of coal supply. When it comes to question of heat units, these soft coals on the market that cheap at \$3.75 a ton when compared with Pennsylvania anthracite \$3.50 a ton. When knowledge of this fact is spread widely enough set the stove makers to adapt stoves to these soft coals the anthracite question will have settled."

To the pessimist, taking the B literally, there may seem a prospect for the fulfilling of a literal Scripture at this time. The Prophet Isaiah looking beyond him, wrote of a time when "There shall be coal to warm at and no fire to before." But in this prophecy, written perhaps 800 years before Christ the prophet saw only God's judgment as it was to come upon Babylon and Chaldea.

AGE OF COAL.

Mr. Weaver has gone back to the earliest mining of coal and he tabulated some of the most interesting of the facts connected with evolution of its mining.

Two thousand years before Christ the Chinese were mining and burning coal. They had not named it. To them it simply was a stone would burn and give off heat. It followed the Chinese in its use, to-day the 200,000 square miles coal lands in these two countries perhaps embody the largest store of coal that nature ever secreted contiguous territories. According to the late Prof. Mulhall, the coal supply of the known world, leaving Africa, Australia, and a few countries, is as follows:

China & Japan	200,000 square miles
United States	194,000 square miles
India	35,000 square miles
Russia & Siberia	27,000 square miles
Great Britain	9,000 square miles
Germany	3,600 square miles
France	1,800 square miles
Belgium & Spain	1,400 square miles

Of all these countries, China has the possible greatest supply of anthracite coal, and in the United States it may be regarded as possible the country one day will look to the West for its hard coal, and now looks to the East for supply.

However the supply of the United States is safe for generations come, notwithstanding the fact in 1900 the anthracite field in Pennsylvania produced 87,857 tons, while the bituminous yielded 87,000,000 tons in the same period. Thirty states and territories are known to have coal in large quantities, and of them West Virginia has the greatest portionate territory underlaid with it, 80 per cent. of its area or 100 square miles, having coal paying veins. At the same time the most valuable coal field in the world is embodied in the 500 square miles of anthracite in the Pennsylvania district. The yield of field in 1900 was valued at \$1,123,493, though it has been known since its discovery in 1768.

man is more or less influenced by a woman; every sensible man will own it—will own frankly that he owes the better part of his character to the influence of a noble woman. Believe me, Hildred, most great and wise men owe the greater part of their wisdom to the influence of good and noble women. It is the grandest influence in the world"—and the soldier raised his noble head proudly. "I need not quote history to you—you are better versed in it than I am. I need not quote biography or poetry, nor point to the man who said he owed all his success in life to his mother, nor to the man who owned that he owed all his goodness to his wife. It is the same story. I feel inclined sometimes to think that the grandest of God's gifts to this fair earth is the influence of good and noble women."

His eyes brightened, his face flushed, he spoke like a knight of old. She looked up at him with wondering awe.

"You may run away and leave your home, Hildred; but that will be a commonplace ending. Do that which is nobler, higher, better—resign yourself, submit to your fate and make the best of it. As a handsome and noble woman, use your influence with your husband to rouse him from his slough of despond into a higher life."

Some of the light that shone on his face was reflected on hers.

"It would be a noble task," she said, thoughtfully. "Could I accomplish it, Raoul?"

"With perseverance and self-control that would amount to heroism you might," he replied. "You must be the sculptor who from a mass of qualities, good and bad intermixed, must try to produce a perfect character."

"But," she said, half doubtfully, "he does not love me."

"That does not matter. I prophesy that he will love you in the end—that when you have roused his soul from its sleep it will turn to you naturally as the sunflower turns to the sun. Do you not foresee it, Hildred?" And an almost saintly enthusiasm shone on his face.

"It is possible, Raoul, but—"

"Nay, be brave. Think of the difference in the ending," he said. "Imagine the earl on his death-bed, tortured by the ghosts of those whom he has neglected, by the ghosts of duties left undone, ready to curse the young wife who, by flying from him and leaving him to his own devices, had hastened his ruin, body and soul—picture that. Then fancy to yourself the earl on his death-bed, blessing the dear wife, the noble woman who saved him from ruin, who woke his soul from its long sleep, who taught him how to live and how to die. Could you hesitate for one moment between these two pictures?"

"No, not for one moment, Raoul. I do not hesitate—I will not hesitate. I will do my life's work."

She pondered in silence, broken only by the western wind, as it bent the heads of the roses, and shook the white acacia blossoms on to the grass.

It was Hildred who with a little cry broke the silence as she looked into Sir Raoul's face.

"We have forgotten one thing," she said; "we have decided that Ulrich's reformation must be attempted, that is a good thing to undertake; but you have not told me how it is to be set about."

"Your own instincts will tell you that. Will you let me speak quite freely to you, Hildred, and promise me that you will not be offended with one single word that I shall say? We start from this point—that a great wrong has been done you, but that you are too noble to seek revenge."

Her face cleared. "I want no revenge," she replied. "Good," said Sir Raoul; "a wrong

is as though heaven had sent me a friend. If happiness comes to me through following your counsel, how shall I thank you?"

"I shall need no thanks, Hildred," he replied. "You are and have been, ever since I first saw you, the dearest object on earth to me. You are my dear sister, Ulrich's wife. I have loved Ulrich all my life—I could not help loving you."

In another minute the beautiful face had disappeared, and Sir Raoul was left in the pleasure alone.

"A man might lay down his life for such a woman as that," he said, with what was almost a sigh.

Lord Caraven stood in the billiard room at Ravensmere: he had been playing with one of his friends, who, having received a telegram, had gone to answer it. He stood alone, leaning carelessly against the open veranda, something more than his usual indifference darkening his face; he never liked interruption during a game.

"A most unpropitious moment," thought the countess, as she caught sight of him; but having given her word to Sir Raoul, she would have marched up to the mouth of a loaded cannon rather than have broken it.

Looking up, the earl could not but confess that he had seldom seen a lovelier picture than his young wife at that moment presented, with a flush on her face, and her hands filled with sprays of fragrant mignonette.

She would not reveal her hesitation but went straight to him, smiling so that he little guessed how her heart beat. He raised his eyebrows as she drew nearer to him. What was going to happen? Before he had time to speak his face was buried in a soft, dewy mass of fragrant mignonette.

"There!" said a laughing voice. "You said this morning that this was your favorite flower. I have been looking for the most fragrant sprays of it that I could find."

He could not believe the evidence of his senses; it was incredible that the laughing voice belonged to his cold, proud wife—the girl who had swept imperiously from the room when he saw her last. He looked at her in amazement. She would not see the surprise on his face or make the least difference because of it.

"You have the very pick of the garden here," she said; "every spray has its own special beauty."

He roused himself and tried to recover from the wondering stupor that had overcome him.

"I believe this is the first thing you have ever given me of your own free will, is it not?"

"No," she replied, quietly; "it is not."

"Ah, pardon me," he said, with a quick change of face and voice; "you gave me your fortune!"

There was hot rebellion for one moment—hot, bitter rebellion. Then she remembered Sir Raoul's words. It was for her husband's good. She trampled down the hot impulse of angry pride—she stilled the bitter anger and contempt. Her victory over herself was so great that she was even surprised at it. She laid her hand on his arm.

"Nay, Lord Caraven," she said, gently, "you are quite wrong. I was not thinking of money. Gold is dross—I despise it—I could almost hate it for the mischief it makes. I was thinking of something very different from money—something that money could not buy."

He was looking at her with keen curiosity.

"Something that money could not buy," he repeated. "I declare that you puzzle me. I thought that gold was omnipotent."

"I do not think so. I do not like it. Omnipotent? Why, Lord Caraven, all the wealth of the world could not buy happiness or love."

ments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the Government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass.

The cross roads are kept up by the communes, though sometimes in thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the Government, especially when these roads become of importance.

The national roads are paved like a street, having an average width of 52½ feet. The departmental roads are 39 feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section.

FATAL TEMPERATURE.

At what point does life begin? So far as regards space or time, the question is unanswerable. Only a few years ago it would have been said that in regard to that seemingly essential condition of life temperature we did not know pretty nearly a superior and inferior limit. Little of life is there below the freezing point or above the boiling point of water, and far above or below these critical points we should expect even germ life to be destroyed. When our greatest physicist in 1871 suggested that seeds of plants might have been borne to this world in a far distant age, the hypothesis seemed incredible, because the temperature of space, being at least as low as minus 40 degrees centigrade, would be fatal to life in any form. This is not so. Recently at the Jenner Institute bacteria have been frozen in liquid air and even in liquid hydrogen, and on the application of heat and placed in proper media have germinated. The processes of life were arrested, but the nascent life energy was not destroyed at 200 degrees centigrade, say, 360 degrees Fahrenheit of frost. Experiments are now being made to find whether long continuance for months or years in such cold takes away the vitalism of those lowest forms of life.

ENGLAND'S SHOW PLACES.

Under the new regulations for admission, Windsor Castle will take the premier position among the remunerative show places of England. Its visitors number annually about 100,000, so that the fees will swell the charitable revenues of Windsor by \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year. The 25 cent toll to the subterranean wonders of Welbeck Abbey yields a ready income of \$6,500, which the Duke of Portland distributes among the Notts hospitals. The Duke of Devonshire foregoes \$17,500 a year by admitting the 70,000 visitors to Chatsworth gratis. Tintern Abbey returns about \$4,000 and Raglan Castle \$2,500 a year in visitors' fees. As an investment, Shakespeare's Cottage is to be preferred to \$15,000 (its purchase money) in Consols, for the visitors number 30,000 and the charge is 25 cents. Half these pilgrims go on to Anne Hathaway's house at Shottery, where the fee is also 25 cents. Four cents admits to Burns's cottage at Ayr, and the visitors total 35,000 a year.

Adele—"How kind it was of that gentleman to lend me his umbrella during the shower." Estelle—"It was, indeed. He is one of Nature's gentlemen." Adele—"Yes, quite a rainbeau."

"Janette, I'm afraid you are a vain little wife. You gaze into your mirror so much." "You ought not to blame me for that. I haven't your advantage." "What's that?" "You can see my face without looking into a mirror."

come, notwithstanding the fact that in 1900 the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania produced 67,857, tons, while the bituminous coal yielded 87,000,000 tons in the same period. Thirty states and territories are known to have coal in paying quantities, and of them West Virginia has the greatest proportionate territory underlaid with it, 80 per cent. of its area or 1,000 square miles, having coal-paying veins. At the same time the most valuable coal field in the world is embodied in the 500 square miles of anthracite in the Pennsylvania district. The yield of field in 1900 was valued at \$1,123,493, though it has been worse since its discovery in 1768.

ANTHRACITE WAS A DRUG.

People who think they cannot along without anthracite coal winter have as much trouble as their ancestors did 110 years ago in getting to get along with it.

The early Pennsylvania barons tried for 27 years to get people to buy hard coal and went bankrupt half a dozen times before they could make householders and manufacturers believe that "st coal," as they called it, was good fuel.

Anthracite was discovered in Pennsylvania as early as 1790, but nobody knew how to keep it burning after it had been ignited. A few early barons had faith in it, however, and bought a tract in Lehigh County, where the coal cropped through the surface. They for the Lehigh Coal Mine Company were the originators of all the troubles that have perplexed anthracite users ever since.

The Lehigh Company was in advance of the times, however. Country then had wood to burn, people who had wide fireplaces and iron stoves couldn't see any use in the little hard lumps that took much trouble to ignite, and refused to keep burning when lighted. The Lehigh Company built a wagon road down from its surface mine to the Lehigh River, nine miles away, and sent a boat-load of the fuel to Philadelphia, when the water was high enough, but there was no market for it.

Then a navigation company formed in 1798 to clear the Lehigh of stones and snags, and interest in the new fuel revived. The Lehigh Coal Mine Company, which had come discouraged, leased its property to several men, but they failed to find a market. The people went on burning soft coal and wood until the war of 1812, when blockade of the coast by Great Britain made Virginia coal too expensive.

The bankrupted Pennsylvania barons then tried a third time to get the citizens to burn anthracite. Five boatloads were started from Mauch Chunk for Philadelphia. Three boats were wrecked on the way, but two reached the city safely, where wire-makers bought fuel for \$21 a ton.

Even then no one knew how to ignite the fuel properly, according to Prof. John Bach McMaster. Workmen at the wire factory started a whole night trying to get the furnace started, and then shut the door and started home in disgust.

One of them forgot his coat, however, and came back to find the closed door had solved the problem, and the furnace was hot. After that anthracite was in regular demand by the manufacturers.

The paper upon which the United States currency is printed contains silk fibre mixed with the pulp.

There are about 40,000 different surnames in England and Wales, one for every 650 inhabitants.

THE FACTS ABOUT COAL

WHEN NOBODY WOULD BUY ANTHRACITE.

Are Soft Coals on the Market That Are Worth More.

ard coal may be classed with luxuries," is the way Henry E. er puts the statement. "It is means to be considered a ney, and the great final result of troubles in the anthracite ns will be to demonstrate to people how distinctly this hard is a luxury. It will mean in end the widening and the hening of fuel supply, until y no one section can claim any-approaching a monopoly of the supply. When it comes to a ion of heat units, there are coals on the market that are at \$3.75 a ton when comparith Pennsylvania anthracite at a ton. When knowledge of fact is spread widely enough to he stove makers to adapting s to these soft coals the an-site question will have been ed."

the pessimist, taking the Bible ally, there may seem a prospect ke fulfilling of a literal Scrip-at this time. The Prophet h looking beyond him, wrote time when "There shall be no to warm at and no fire to sit e." But in this prophecy, writ-erhaps 800 years before Christ, prophet saw only God's judg-as it was to come upon Baby-and Chaldea.

AGE OF COAL.

Weaver has gone back to the est mining of coal and he has lated some of the most interest-of the facts connected with the tion of its mining.

o thousand years before Christ Chinese were mining and burn-coal. They had not named it, hem it simply was a stone that d burn and give off heat. Japan wed the Chinese in its use, and y the 200,000 square miles of lands in these two countries aps embody the largest storos al that nature ever secreted in iguous territories. According to late Prof. Muirhall, the coal sup-of the known world, leaving out a, Australia, and a few other tries, is as follows :

a & Japan 200,000 square miles
ed States 194,000 square miles
... 35,000 square miles
ia & Siberia 27,000 square miles
t Britain 9,000 square miles
any... 3,600 square miles
ce... 1,800 square miles
ium & Spain 1,400 square miles
all these countries, China has a ble greatest supply of anthra-coal, and in the United States ay be regarded as possible that country one day will look to West for its hard coal, as it looks to the East for the ly.

ever the supply of the United es is safe for generations to s, notwithstanding the fact that 900 the anthracite fields of ysylvania produced 67,857,500 , while the bituminous mines ed 87,000,000 tons in the same d. Thirty states and territor-re known to have coal in pay-quantities, and of them all, Virginia has the greatest pro-nate territory underlaid with 0 per cent. of its area or 16,-square miles, having coal in ng veins. At the same time most valuable coal field in the d is embodied in the 500 square s of anthracite in the Pennsylv-a district. The yield of this in 1900 was valued at \$115,-493 though it has been worked

Symptoms of Disease

NOT ALL BAD SAYS SURGEON OF THE KING.

Should Be Used as Help to Physicians Instead of Being Stamped Out.

Sir Francis Treves, one of the surgeons to the King during his recent illness, delivered an address on modern surgery at the Liverpool University College recently, in which he demonstrated in language which was not technical and in better shape than any of his recent utterances the nature of the revolution of medical and surgical science within this generation.

The old idea, he said, was that every symptom of disease was wholly noxious and needed to be stamped out by violence. If the patient vomited, the vomiting must be stopped. If he coughed, the cough must cease. If he failed to take food, he must be made to eat. Not for a moment could it be considered that there was any benevolent purpose in these phenomena.

Not only was there nothing preternatural in the disease, but it was the outcome of natural processes, and there were evidences to show that many of its manifestations and methods were marked by purpose, and that purpose a beneficent one. The time will come when many so-called symptom disease expressions would be recognized as the natural effort toward a cure. This might be followed in connection with the symptoms of the disease familiar by the uncouth name of appendicitis, where trouble occurred in the appendix wall of the little tube which became perforated and poison found its way into the sensitive cavity of the abdomen. The perforation was sudden and accidental, and might be preceded by no warning sign.

SYMPTOMS BENEVOLENT.

The manifestations which followed are termed symptoms of peritonitis. They are distressing and urgent, but are all benevolent in intent, and the outcome of nature's vigorous effort to minimize a calamity and save the patient's life.

Intense pain and collapse imposed upon the victim absolute rest, and more than that, enforced rest in the most advantageous posture of recumbency. He is rendered helpless at the moment when any movement might be attended with disaster. His sickness and nausea which attended it secured the emptying of the alimentary canal, and this forbade the introduction of fresh material into the intestine which was best placed for recovery. When least occupied the skin of the abdomen became acutely sensitive, and so protected the damaged parts from disturbance and pressure. This was most necessary, and was further secured by another symptom—the remarkable rigidity of the abdominal wall and the manifestations of peritonitis which begin to appear.

Peritonitis, the professor says, is commonly spoken of as one of the most deadly and malignant of calamities. Never was a condition more unjustly abused. The phenomena of peritonitis should be hailed with thankfulness. Peritonitis is concerned only in affecting a good many symptoms of disease. Instead of being pounded out of the body as wholly pernicious, it should be regarded as a means of guiding a physician in the treatment which he should adopt.

FIFTEEN MILLIONAIRES.

England Has No More—Ireland Has One.

AUSTRALIA'S HARD TIMES

COUNTRY ALMOST PLUNGED INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Heavier Taxation Is Needed If Insolvency Is to Be Averted.

Not since the collapse of the land boom, which wrecked so many banks and other financial institutions, and reduced so many people from opulence to poverty, have times been so hard as they now are. Seven or eight seasons of successive drought in the arid regions of Australia have led to an enormous loss of stock, which will seriously affect this year's export of wool and frozen mutton. Locally, the immediate effect has been to increase the price of beef and mutton enormously, and so many people are out of work that both articles of consumption have got beyond their reach. The unemployed can be counted by hundreds in all the cities and towns of the continent, especially in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. The cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane are full of able-bodied men who can find no work to do, and the whole outlook is most disheartening. Australia is literally groaning under its enormous load of debt, and State Governments have a difficult problem to solve in the financial position which confronts them.

They have borrowed to such an extent that the flotation of further loans in London is anything but an easy thing to do, and in most of the states large deficits are shown on the year's transactions. Rigid retrenchment and economy, as well as further taxation, are the only means by which the states can extricate themselves from the financial straits they have got themselves into by piling up the public debt and reckless expenditure upon unproductive works. In Victoria a crisis has taken place within the past few days, and Parliament has been dissolved. The Government proposed to make percentage reductions in the salaries and wages of public servants, starting with salaries of £125 a year upward. The House declared against beginning so low down the scale as £125, and thereupon the Government asked for a dissolution and got it.

HEAVIER TAXATION.

If bankruptcy is to be avoided, heavier taxation must be imposed upon those best able to bear it; but the Government showed no desire to do this, and therefore the strong probability is that they will get badly beaten in this unexpected appeal to the constituencies. The State of Victoria has been drifting back for years at the rate of half a million pounds annually. The railways have been starved, and the managers now report that the expenditure of £100,000 is at once needed to make the lines safe for traffic. The seriousness of the financial position it would be impossible to exaggerate; yet the Irvine Government talks about a saving of £75,000 from the salaries and wages of public servants, and the reduction of the number of members of Parliament, with a small percentage diminution of their pay, as efficient to meet the situation.

All the other states are impecunious and overburdened with debt, the interest on which is sapping the life blood out of them; and New Zealand is in even a worse condition than any of them, as an examination of its accounts will demonstrate to any competent financier who undertakes to analyze them critically. In New Zealand, as in Australia, the trust funds have been resorted to in order to provide money which cannot be



BUTTERMILKING.

In spite of the fact that modern machinery for making butter has largely taken the place of the old dash churn and butter worker, even on the farm mistakes are frequently made which cause rapid deterioration in butter, after it has been manufactured, says Live Stock Indicator. It is true, of course, that just as good butter can be made on the farm as in the creamery, the lower prices which are paid for home-made butter being due to the fact that it is impossible for dealers to obtain uniform quality from farmers. On the other hand creameries manufacture such quantity that several hundred pounds, and possibly several thousand pounds, may be produced in one day, all of which is of uniform quality. Even from day to day conditions are such in a large creamery that there is very little variation in the product if the creamery man is a skillful operator.

One of the most common mistakes is made by those who manufacture their butter large as an egg, or even larger. When buttermilk is drawn away from butter in this condition the whole becomes a solid mass almost from the beginning. When in this condition it is almost impossible to salt it evenly, and the endeavor to properly mix salt with it frequently brings about destruction of its grain. We know of instances where butter is allowed to stand for a few hours and is worked over two or three and sometimes four times in order to remove the streaks and to obtain a proper mixture of salt.

The difficulty of producing butter of uniform character in regard to the salt content could be entirely removed if the churning process is stopped when the product is in granular condition. There will be practically no loss if churning ceases when the particles are the size of wheat grains. While in this condition the buttermilk may be drawn off and a strainer placed over the drainage hole, so that none of the granules will be lost. While in this condition the salt should be sprinkled over the butter, so that a small amount of labor is required to cause an even admixture of butter and salt. At this time it should be worked but very little and afterwards allowed to stand a few hours, during which time the particles of salt will become dissolved.

If worked again the white streaks that are frequently due to the presence of salt grains will become thoroughly mixed, so that the butter will be of uniform color. The second mixture will also tend to remove a portion of the water that would otherwise remain, and its removal will invariably improve the keeping quality of the product.

HORSE BREEDING.

Horse breeding is one of the most important branches of Canadian Agriculture. The revival in the horse trade and the high prices being paid for the best types of horses of nearly all the leading classes, including heavy drafts, general purposes, carriage and saddle horses make the breeding of good horses a most profitable business for the Canadian farmer to engage in. Good horses of all the classes we have named are very scarce in the country and in some cases cannot be had for love or money. This condition prevails in the United States also and to a very large extent in the horse breed-

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FIFTEEN MILLIONAIRES.

England Has No More—Ireland Has One.

There are only fifteen millionaires in Great Britain and one in Ireland—at least this would appear to be so from the official income tax returns just issued, says the London Mail.

According to the returns these sixteen persons make the sum total of the individuals in Great Britain who enjoy incomes of over £50,000, and this is about the "millionaire" level. It is true that there are 184 people with incomes of between £10,000 and £50,000, and, of course, a considerable number of these are just on the line across which they would be classed as millionaires. Incomes of between £5,000 and £10,000 are enjoyed by 424 people.

To be an assessor of income tax one needs a heart of flint. To him the world is a Dantesque Inferno, filled with dolorous complainings.

It is always, "The worst year I remember, sir," or "Hard times, very hard times," every year sees the nation "on its last financial legs."

Unfortunately the great majority of the smaller income people have no opportunity of pleading poverty. They are people with salaries; and the income tax man has access to the tell-tale wages list. But the millionaire is not a salaried man. For the most part he pays on an assessment provided by himself, and the above quoted figures "give one to think."

Down the scale the numbers gradually increase until the incomes between £160 and £200 there are no fewer than 138,456; while of smaller incomes not exempt from taxation there are 112,397.

But there is one singular exception to this steady gradation. There are comparatively few incomes of between £800 and £900, the number being 1,989 in Great Britain, whereas the figures immediately above and below are 3,935 and 2,641.

There appears, indeed, to be a strange fatality about this particular size of income, for we find that it is rare, not only in the case of private persons, but also of firms, public companies and municipal corporations.

The return gives startling evidence of the large proportion of the burden which is borne by the comparatively poor man. Of incomes between £160 and £200 the gross amount assessed is £25,933,513; of the incomes between £200 and £300 the gross amount assessed is £24,215,614. But of incomes between £1,000 and £2,000 the gross amount assessed was only £8,252,524.

It is interesting to note that there are in Great Britain 86 firms with an income of over £50,000, but not one in Ireland; and that in Great Britain there are 656 public companies, and in Ireland 19, which have incomes of over £50,000.

Schoolmaster—"What is the meaning of one twenty-fifth?" Boy—"I don't remember." Schoolmaster—"If you had twenty-five friends visiting you, and only one apple for them, what would you do?" Boy—"I'd wait till they'd all gone and then eat it myself."

2,750,000 from the salaries and wages of public servants, and the reduction of the number of members of Parliament, with a small percentage diminution of their pay, as efficient to meet the situation.

All the other states are impecunious and overburdened with debt, the interest on which is sapping the life blood out of them; and New Zealand is in even a worse condition than any of them, as an examination of its accounts will demonstrate to any competent financier who undertakes to analyze them critically. In New Zealand, as in Australia, the trust funds have been resorted to in order to provide money which cannot be raised in London, and the loan sinking funds have also been seized upon, so, that while the mass of debt has been piling up the funds which were supposed to be available toward the gradual extinction of these loans are no longer at command for that purpose. The whole systems of colonial finance is rotten to the core, and the bubble will burst unless the various Governments resolve not only upon economy and retrenchment, but also taxation of a very drastic kind.

WHY WE EAT SALT.

It Is an Indispensable Element of Food.

While many treatises on dietetics deal with salt as if it were merely a condiment, it is universally recognized to be something more. Indeed, it is an indispensable element of the food of man and animals.

A well known authority asserts that whenever the annual consumption of salt falls below twenty lbs. per head of the population the public health is likely to suffer. In regions of the earth where salt is a scarce article it is regarded as a substance of great value. Salt starvation, in its way, as distressing as thirst or hunger, although it shows itself in a different way.

"The want of salt," says the Medical Press, "does not produce a definite disease, but reduces the vitality of the body as a whole, so that the persons deprived of it fall more readily victims to prevailing epidemics, as well as endemic maladies."

We use salt because there are salts in our food in its unrefined state, as nature prepares it, before it is skinned and boned, peeled and cooked; and we must replace these salts, or our bodies will not be fully benefited by what we eat.

We use salt also because our blood contains it, likewise our muscles, our nerves, and, indeed, our whole bodies; and it gets used up during the life processes constantly being carried on within us.

But the salt contained in natural foods and that required for our living bodies is not common salt, but a combination of that substance with phosphates and other things, which are even more necessary and more natural than common salt itself.

SMALL CHURCHES.

St. Mary's, Frinton-on-Sea, England, has only accommodation for thirty persons, and a church at Watsdale Head has only eight pews. Another church, at Haugh, Lincolnshire, is very small, but it seats the whole population, which only numbers about thirty, all told.

A gentleman told one of his sons, a little fellow of eight, that a man had offered the room full of gold for his baby brother. "If I sell him for that sum," he said, "I can buy you everything in the world you want. Shall I sell him?" The parent was delighted when the youngster replied: "Oh, no, father." Then the boy added: "Keep him till he's bigger; he'll be worth more, then."

Horse breeding is one of the most important branches of Canadian Agriculture. The revival in the horse trade and the high prices being paid for the best types of horses of nearly all the leading classes, including heavy drafts, general purposes, carriage and saddle horses make the breeding of good horses a most profitable business for the Canadian farmer to engage in. Good horses of all the classes we have named are very scarce in the country and in some cases cannot be had for love or money. This condition prevails in the United States also and to a very large extent in the horse breeding districts of Europe. A profitable market is therefore assured the horses of the right type for several years to come.

But care and skill are necessary in breeding horses of the right type for the market of to-day. No haphazard methods will suffice. The selection of both mares and stallions should be carefully made. So far as the latter are concerned breeders will have a large number of importations chiefly of heavy draft classes to choose from. And as far as we are able to learn these importations are of a high standard as regards quality and if taken advantage of as they should be by farmers, will do much to improve the quality of Canadian horses. These importations, however, mean the expenditure of large sums of money by someone, and farmers should not look for the services of imported animals at a fee such as they would pay for some of the scrub, nondescript stallions that are all too numerous in this country. It pays to raise only the best types of horses if you raise any at all and these cannot be got but by breeding to the very best sires and the extra charge for such service will be very much more than made up by the enhanced value of the offspring. Careful breeding and careful feeding will bring success.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Lime is not a commercial fertilizer in the strict sense, but an indirect fertilizer, which all farmers ought to be familiar with and use. Our farmers use lime about once in five years. They use it for two reasons: First because they want it to act upon the insoluble plant food and make it available, and in the second place, it is good for sour land, land that has been farmed a good while and an acid has developed. Ten or 20 bushels lime per acre will neutralize the acid. Sometimes clover does not grow well and farmers say it probably needs lime.

STABLE SANITATION.

Whitewash will kill and hold all germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect of making the barn or inclosure lighter and much more wholesome for the animals contained in it. Whitewash can be put on with a good spray pump made for that purpose, or with a brush. On rough walls, the material should be very thick, especially for the first coat. The interior of any building sprayed several times during the season will be much less liable to spread germs in the milk and other substances.

GRAIN FEED FOR CALVES.

An excellent grain feed for calves is oats and corn, equal parts, on ground. If oats are not obtainable, use bran or ground wheat screenings. Sheaf oats is also excellent. If corn is not available or too high priced, oats will do well.

Jim—"I do not believe that I have a true friend in the world." Jack—"So you have been trying to borrow money, too, have you?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The English educational system is at loose ends. It lacks the coherence, precision, and neatness which one finds in the educational system of France. Is it not strange, therefore, that morning after morning the English despatches try to give a new explanation of the education bill, and morning after morning the public is plunged into deeper perplexity. There are certain salient facts, however, which no amount of explanation can obscure. These facts should be used as the drowning man uses straws. These are the only things which seem likely to keep the reading public from drowning in words. There are in England at the present time just about 20,000 elementary schools. All these schools have a financial connection with the Government. About 6,000 of them, however, are strictly secular schools, called board schools, managed by school boards. In their case the Government, through the school boards, pays all bills and assumes all responsibility and authority. The remaining 14,000 schools are called voluntary schools. They are supported in large part by religious denominations. About 12,000 of them belong to the Anglicans and 1,000 to the Roman Catholics. The rest are in the control of the Non-conformists, that is, of Protestants who are outside the Church of England. Now the new bill takes all the voluntary schools and provides for their support from public rates and taxes. Their management will remain practically what it is now. The secular authorities will appoint only one-third of their managers or trustees; the remaining two-thirds will continue to be Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Presbyterians, as before.

Where, then, is the injustice of which the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans complain? Will not their schools fare just as well as the schools of their antagonists? The Anglican schools will be supported by the state, it is true, but so will those which are in the hands of any other religious denomination. Even now voluntary schools receive Government aid. When the bill is passed they will receive complete Government support. What is the difference in principle? To these questions the Nonconformists return the answer that the Anglicans are just now much more strongly entrenched in elementary education than they are, and that the new bill aims at making this temporary Anglican advantage permanent. Drawing complete support from the Government, the Anglicans will keep their present position for ever. The Nonconformist schools are comparatively few in number. They will receive comparatively little benefit from the new subsidies. In fact, the Nonconformist idea seems to be that if all the schools were taken over by the state and secularized in the same way in which the board schools are now secularized, the goal of progressive liberalism would have been reached. The Anglicans are standing for the principle that the state should help each denomination to

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 28. — Wheat—There is a good demand and the market is steady to firm at 66½c for No. 2 red and 67½c for white east or low freights to New York, or middle freights. Goose is nominal at 64c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 65½c to 66c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 83½c for No. 1 hard, 81½c for 1 northern and 79½c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is steady at \$2.65 bid for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4 to \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.70 to \$3.80 for strong bakers' in car lots, sacks included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$14.50 for cars of shorts and \$13 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$20 for shorts and \$16 for bran in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady. No. 3 extra is quoted at 43c, No. 3 at 40c and feed at 39c east or middle freights west.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 53c east or middle freights.

Rye—The market is steady at 48c for No. 2 east and 47½c middle freights.

Corn—Is steady at 63c for Canada yellow west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 69c for cars on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firm on a good demand for a large cereal concern east, which is paying better prices than offered for export. No. 1 white sold east to-day at rather better than 32c; No. 2 white are quoted at 31c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4 for cars of bags and \$4.10 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Pearl—Are steady at 72c for choice milling east and 71c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—No change in prices is to be noted and values are steadily maintained. There is a good inquiry for choice dairy in rolls and tubs, but the supply which would grade high is very small. Plenty of common to medium stuff is to be had, but it is slow of sale. Creamery is steady, with a keen demand for prints.

Creamery prints ... 20c to 21c
do solids, fresh made 19c to 20c
do earlier makes ... 17c to 18c
Dairy tubs and pails,

choice ... 15c to 16c
do medium ... 13c to 14c
do common ... 12c to 12½c
do pound rolls ... 16c to 17c
do medium ... 13c to 15c

Cheese—The continued advance of prices in Liverpool keeps this market strong, and values are firm. Cheese in Liverpool closed is higher to-day at 55s for both white and colored. Jobbers here quote 11½c to 12c for large and 12c to 12½c for twins.

Eggs—There is a steady demand for the eggs, which sell readily at 18c to 18½c in case lots. Seconds are unchanged at 12c to 13c, while splits, which are scarce, are steady at 11c to 12c.

Potatoes—Market is steady, with prices unchanged at 70c to 75c per bag for car lots on track here, and 85c to \$1 out of store.

Poultry—The offerings in all classes

and upwards	3.25	4.00
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2.00	3.00
do 900 lbs.	3.80	
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.20	3.70
do medium	3.00	3.50
do picked	4.85	4.50
do bulls	3.25	3.50
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25	3.50
Milch cows	30.00	0.00
Hogs, best	6.10	
do light	5.85	
Sheep, export, cwt.	3.25	3.40
Bucks	2.50	2.75
Culls, each	2.50	3.00
Lambs	3.50	3.75
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Common rough cows and bulls	2.50	3.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 28. — Flour steady. Wheat, spring, unsettled for spot; No. 1 northern, car loads, 77c; white quiet; No. 1 white, 78c. Corn, lower and weak; No. 2 yellow, 66½c; No. 3 do., 66c; No. 2 corn, 65½c; No. 3 do., 65c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 do., 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 3 do., 32½. Barley, western, 50c to 63c c.i.f. Rye —No. 1, 55c. Canal freights strong.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 28. — Mark Lane Miller Market — Wheat, English, quiet but steady; foreign the same. Corn, American, nothing doing; Danubian, steady. Flour, American and English quiet.

Paris, Oct. 28. — Close — Wheat firm; October, 21f 90c; January and April, 21f 15c. Flour firm; October, 31f 45c; January and April, 28f 10c.

TO DEDICATE NILE DAM.

Duke of Connaught Will Open the Sluices.

A despatch from Cairo says: Official arrangements for the dedication of the dam on the Nile at Assouan are complete. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive here December 6, and, along with the Khedive, will go by special train next day to Luxor, whence they will take a steamer to Assouan, arriving December 9th. The inauguration takes place on the afternoon of December 10th. On December 10 the party, including the guests, goes to Assiout on steamboats. The following day the supplementary dam at Assiout will be inspected, after which the party will return to Cairo. The ceremony of inauguration consists in laying the last stone and opening a number of sluices to let the water flow down the river.

The Assouan dam built across the Nile is the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. As a triumph of engineering it stands perhaps at the head of human achievements. It has cost a little more than \$25,000,000. It is nearly a mile and a half long, thirty-eight feet high, and is pierced by 180 sluice gates, which are opened and shut by machinery and regulate the flow of water in the river. The supplementary dam at Assiout, a few miles up the river, is intended as a re-enforcement of the great dam to assist it by breaking the force of the spring floods and restraining them in a local reservoir capable of storing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. By means of these dams the surplus waters will be stored in the rainy season and released in the time of drought. This system of irrigation will make capable of cultivation vast areas of what is considered the richest soil in the world, and the effect of the harvests thus obtained on the food markets is worth considering.

ESCAPED FROM MAD MULLAH.

Col. Swayne's Force Has Reached

For a Pinch of Snuff.

Louis XVIII. of France, while giving an ode of Horace to his charlain one day, suddenly stopped to a pinch of snuff and was annoyed that he had left the box in the bedroom.

With a low bow the chamberlain handed him his own box, and the arch took a good pinch from it, which he recited the long ode to end. He then said to the chamberlain:

"You have a poor niece, I be well, I like your snuff so well I propose, as a token of gratitude, you, to give her the right to open store in the Tuilleries. I will sign necessary papers this evening."

Thanks to this royal grant, the chamberlain's niece conducted a small profitable business until her death in 1859. Her little store then became property of the state, and ever since has been rented for about 400 francs a year.

Thus the French republic owes a portion of its income to the fact that Louis XVIII. appreciated good snuff.

Voices of the Ice.

The winter of the far north is wholly silent, although so little manifest at that season. A paragon from Captain Koldewey's account of his winter's stay on the east coast of Greenland makes this fact very

All these movements of the ice gradual crowding and pressing, and pushing, the breaking of masses of snow lying at the "ice" —do not go on noiselessly, but are generally accompanied by certain sounds which are called the "voices" of ice.

Now we hear a low singing, singing or grumbling, alternating with various other noises, cracking and ping; now it sounds irregularly from great distance, like a confusion of many voices, the changing din of a train or a sledging party, or you hear the steps and voices of sorts of animals.

There is a charm in listening to sounds on a still night.

Smells of Cities.

A famous English artist insists each city has its own peculiar smell that a stranger can smell a city-great, blended odor of the entire. There is truth in his remarks. When a stranger enters Munich, there is a smell as of many breweries—a strong, sweetish, yet pungent odor of not at all unpleasant to a beer drinker. After a day or two the smell is marked, but after the stranger leaves the city the smell is distinct in memory; it exerts a spell; it urges to drop his work, to take the steamship. We have not been in Munich for seventeen years, but that smell haunts us still. Paris has a peculiar individual odor; so has London, so has Berlin, so has Boston no doubt has its own, which is highly respectable, musty, with a suspicion of old cockroaches.

How Coal Resembles Ice.

The Electrical Review calls attention to an interesting explanation of burning of coal. Coal petroleum illuminating gas are related to one another much as are ice, water and steam. For this reason perfect combustion of liquid fuel is advanced a long step toward vaporization, just as ice is advanced to steam when turned into water. Volatile elements of coal are locked in solid form, or virtually frozen

the Anglicans will keep their present position for ever. The Nonconformist schools are comparatively few in number. They will receive comparatively little benefit from the new subsidies. In fact, the Nonconformist idea seems to be that if all the schools were taken over by the state and secularized in the same way in which the board schools are now secularized, the goal of progressive liberalism would have been reached. The Anglicans are standing for the principle that the state should help each denomination to educate its own children in its own religious atmosphere. The Nonconformists are working toward the principle that all schools supported by the state should be absolutely free from denominational teaching. Between the two principles it is difficult to suggest a compromise. One must triumph and the other surrender. It is clear, therefore, that the present contest cannot be settled by a haggling over details. It is not on a plane of details. It is on the plane of spiritual convictions.

At the German colonial congress which is being held at Berlin one of the speakers, named Schickel, a banker of Hamburg, said that the day had gone by when Germany could secure new colonies peaceably, and suggested an agreement between Germany, the United States and Great Britain in securing colonies and in developing and protecting oversea trade. This suggestion is itself suggestive of the artificial stimulus that is being given to the colonizing idea in Germany. But the whole subject of colonization was discussed by this speaker and the others in a feverish style, as if they were under the pressure of some dire necessity. Such is the result of a sentiment that has been "worked up" through the world-power mania, and it is interesting to consider the sentiment in connection with certain facts.

If land is what the German colonial boomers want, their country is sovereign already over 1,022,868 square miles of territory beyond the fatherland. The colonial domain is about five times as great as the home domain. If trade is the desire it must be said much of the territory is not promising, but, as Herr Schickel admits, it is practically all that Germany has to hope for. The world has not been divided and her colonizing schemes must be developed in the areas she has appropriated. It is pertinent, therefore to inquire, what she is doing in those areas. And first it appears that she is doing very little by way of actual colonization. In the entire domain, African, Asiatic, and Oceanic, there are only 4,058 German residents, of whom 2,223 are in German Southwest Africa. In 1901 19,516 Germans came to the United States, where there were millions already residing, and it is estimated that there are 335,000 Germans in Canada and 106,000 in Australia. On the financial side it appears that the trade derived from the colonies is more than offset by the state aid. Manifestly the field is not inviting, and the explanation will be found partly in the fact that the artificial stimulus cannot overcome the disadvantages of a bureaucratic government established by an absolute monarchy. The Germans find a wider scope for their abilities outside their colonies than in them, and they have emigrated accordingly.

ket strong, and values are firm. Cheese in Liverpool closed 1s higher to-day at 55s for both white and colored. Leathers here quote 112c to 12c for large and 12c to 12½c for twins.

Eggs—There is a steady demand for the eggs, which sell readily at 18c to 18½c in case lots. Seconds are unchanged at 12c to 13c, while splits, which are scarce, are steady at 11c to 12c.

Potatoes—Market is steady, with prices unchanged at 70c to 75c per bag for car lots on track here, and 85c to \$1 out of store.

Poultry—The offerings in all classes are so small that quotations are little more than nominal. There is an active call for choice fowl, but the supply is not large enough to meet it. Chickens are selling at 50c to 70c per pair for young and 40c to 50c for old. Ducks bring 50c to 80c per pair, while geese are unusually quiet at 7c to 8c per lb. Turkeys are nominal at 11c to 12c for young birds and 9c to 10c for old.

Beans—New York, Oct. 22.—The demand at the moment for white beans, domestic and foreign, is light, and the tone of values is a little easier, although prices are not quotably changed for choice quality. Choice pea beans, 1902, are selling at \$2.40 to \$2.45 per bushel; choice, 1901, at \$2.35, and common to good, 1901, at \$2 to \$2.25.

Baled Hay—The demand is active and price is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track Toronto are quoted at \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Straw—Market is steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on the track here.

PROVISIONS.

The market on account of the lightness of stocks, is almost dull. Trade is in good condition and values are firmly maintained. Until new hog product is made up, however, there will be little activity. Quotations are unchanged.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$22.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierses 10½c, tubs 11c and pails 11½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Receipts at the cattle market to-day were 78 loads, with 1,337 head of cattle, 1,464 sheep and lambs, 657 hogs, and 21 calves. The supply was very evidently largely in excess of the demand, business being slower than for a long time past and many loads being left over unsold. Shippers have but limited space for export, this class of cattle in consequence being little in demand. The best export to-day did not fetch more than \$4.75, and very few at that. Butcher cattle, except for the very choicest, which were scarce, were a quarter to 50c lower. Choice butcher cattle were selling at \$3.70 to \$4. There was a pretty active demand for good feeders, but the light stockers were too plentiful. Loads of light stockers, 700 lbs., were selling at \$2.30 to \$2.50, feeding bulls from \$2.50 to \$3, feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., at \$3.80 to \$4. Export ewes are steady, lambs easier. Farmers requiring thin young ewes for breeding purposes can be well supplied, any amount of this class offering just now at about three cents a pound. Best hogs are \$6.10, light fats \$5.85.

Export, heavy.....	\$4.50	\$4.70
Export cattle, light.....	4.00	4.25
Bulls, export, heavy,		
cwt.....	4.00	4.00
do light.....	3.00	3.25
Feeders, light, 800 lbs.		

straining them in a local reservoir capable of storing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. By means of these dams the surplus waters will be stored in the rainy season and released in the time of drought. This system of irrigation will make capable of cultivation vast areas of what is considered the richest soil in the world, and the effect of the harvests thus obtained on the food markets is worth considering.

ESCAPED FROM MAD MULLAH.

Col. Swayne's Force Has Reached Place of Safety.

A despatch from London says:—A message received at the Foreign Office here on Thursday from General Manning, dated Berbera, (capital of Somaliland, British East Africa), announces that the force commanded by Colonel Swayne, which was threatened with destruction by the army commanded by the Mad Mullah, has reached Bohotle in safety.

Gen. Manning's message adds:— "Colonel Swayne's force was not attacked during the retirement. The situation, consequently, is more satisfactory, but do not cancel the orders warning the Punjab regiment to be in readiness in case it is wanted, as further developments must be awaited. The wounded are all doing well, and no anxiety concerning the wounded officers need be felt. The Aden detachment is expected to-day, and will go forward to-morrow."

The news from Somaliland caused great satisfaction here, and relieved the keen anxiety felt as to the fate of the British expedition. Gen. Manning's message was promptly forwarded to King Edward.

CATTLE EMBARGO STAYS.

Government May Extend Period Before Slaughter.

A despatch from London says: The British Government again refuses to remove the embargo against Canadian cattle, which, indeed, is only removable by Act of Parliament. It seems probable, however, that the request of the Canadian Government will be acceded to that the period within which Canadian cattle must be slaughtered after landing at Deptford and other ports will be extended from 10 days to a further period. Overwhelming evidence presented from Ottawa makes it impossible for the Board of Agriculture to longer maintain that any danger of disease from Canadian cattle exists. The urgent request from the Argentine Government for the admission of Argentine cattle on an equal footing with Canadian will not likely be granted.

PRINCE CHING ALARMED.

England's Attitude Regarding Murder of Missionaries.

A despatch from Pekin says: Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, had a conference on Wednesday with Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office, who, it is said, is alarmed by England's attitude regarding the recent murder of missionaries. He is also concerned regarding the evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops, he having accepted the German stipulations anent the evacuation without consulting the British Minister. Japan is not expected to take any action in the matter until the present Anglo-German complications are settled. The missionaries here hold that the action of the Chinese in shielding officials who are guilty of murder again demonstrates that the powers were too lenient in dealing with the authorities in 1900.

musty, with a suspicion of old cockroaches.

How Coal Resembles Ice

The Electrical Review calls attention to an interesting explanation of burning of coal. Coal petroleum illuminating gas are related to other much as are ice, water, steam. For this reason perfect combustion of liquid fuel is advanced a long step toward perfection, just as ice is advanced to steam when turned into water. Volatile elements of coal are locked in solid form, or virtually frozen. Professor Dewar demonstrates that a great amount of heat must be taken from the so called permanent to make them liquid and how more to make them solid. Yet, has solidified gas into the form of solid coal, like solid ice, will dissolve into vapor through the persistence of heat.

Crab Eating Monkeys.

People are so much in the habit of thinking that monkeys are found in forests that it comes as a surprise to learn of one that bears the name of the crab eating macaque. It is through Burma, Siam and land, living among the trees by the tidal creeks. The chief of these animals consists of seeds, and crabs. In pursuit of crab must take to the water. Use becomes second nature with them, with other animals, and they are able to swim uncommonly well.

All Claim the Center.

"Yes," he said thoughtfully; "spare was right. All the world stage, but it's a mighty funny stage."

"How so?"

"Practically every one who sits on the boards thinks he is cast for star part, and as a general thing more than half through his lines he discovers his mistake."

Russia's Armies.

Russia has three different armies. Europe her men are five years active army, thirteen in the reserve and five years in the second reserve. In Asia they are seven years in service and six in the reserve. In Asia they are only three in the army and fifteen in the reserve.

Sun and Moon.

Children's views of many celestial phenomena are often very entertaining. A little girl five years old, what happened to the sun after promptly replied: "It rolls itself a little ball, like a hedgehog, that's the moon."

One of the greatest accomplishments in the world is to be able to be the minute you find yourself wrong.—Atchison Globe.

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Australia May Send Mail to land via Moscow.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Direct trains are run on the Trans-Siberian Railway between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok, the journey consuming twelve days. It is stated that Australia is contemplating the establishment of a regular shipping connection with Port Arthur terminus of the way, for the purpose of shortening the postal route to England, sending the mails overland to avoid a great saving of time be effected.

For a Pinch of Snuff.
 rule XVIII. of France, while recit-
 an ode of Horace to his chamber-
 one day, suddenly stopped to take
 pinch of snuff and was annoyed to
 that he had left the box in his
 room.
 With a low bow the chamberlain
 ded him his own box, and the mon-
 took a good pinch from it, after
 ch he recited the long ode to the
 He then said to the chamber-

"You have a poor niece, I believe.
 I, I like your snuff so well that I
 pose, as a token of gratitude to
 to give her the right to open a toy
 e in the Tulleries. I will sign the
 ssary papers this evening."

anks to this royal grant, the cham-
 ain's niece conducted a small but
 itable business until her death, in
). Her little store then became the
 erty of the state, and ever since it
 been rented for about 400 francs a
 r.

hus the French republic of today
 s a portion of its income to the
 that Louis XVIII. appreciated
 i snuff.

Voices of the Ice.

In the winter of the far north is not
 ally silent, although so little life is
 ifest at that season. A paragraph
 n Captain Koldewey's account of
 winter's stay on the east coast of
 enland makes this fact very clear:
 ll these movements of the ice—the
 dual crowding and pressing, bend-
 and pushing, the breaking of the
 eses of snow lying at the "ice foot"
) not go on noiselessly, but are gen-
 ly accompanied by certain sounds,
 ch are called the "voices" of the

ow we hear a low singing, splash-
 or grumbling, alternating with va-
 s other noises, cracking and snap-
 ; now it sounds irregularly from a
 t distance, like a confusion of hu-
 n voices, the changing din of a
 n or a sledging party, or you fancy
 hear the steps and voices of all
 s of animals.
 here is a charm in listening to these
 nds on a still night.

Smells of Cities.

A famous English artist insists that
 h city has its own peculiar odor;
 t a stranger can smell a city—"the
 t, blended odor of the entire city."
 re is truth in his remarks. When
 tranger enters Munich, there is a
 ill as of many breweries—a pecu-
 -sweetish, yet pungent odor of malt,
 at all unpleasant to a beer drinker.
 er a day or two the smell is not re-
 cked, but after the stranger leaves
 city the smell is distinct in his
 nory; it exerts a spell; it urges him
 drop his work, to take the next
 mship. We have not been in Mu-
 n for seventeen years, but that sweet
 ill haunts us still. Paris has a pe-
 arly individual odor; so has Lon-
 , so has Berlin, so has Dresden.
 on no doubt has its own smell,
 ch is highly respectable, rather
 sty, with a suspicion of old family
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How Coal Resembles Ice.

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 title elements of coal are locked up
 old form, or virtually frozen solid.
 fessor Dewar demonstrated how

STYLES OF SOME NATIONS

THINGS WOMEN SUFFER TO LIVE UP TO DATE.

Waist Squeezing Among Civilized —Lip and Nose Piercing by Savage.

Tight lacing is no longer good
 style. A comfortable, substantial
 waist line is now demanded by fash-
 ion as well as by common sense.
 Therefore, the hourglass figure has
 at last been relegated to its proper
 place, among the curious disfigure-
 ments of the body practiced by sav-
 age races and by semi-civilized ones
 all the world over from time im-
 memorial.

It has been left to the most civil-
 ized women on earth to squeeze the
 vital organs out of their natural
 position and to consider the result
 graceful and elegant, while the gentle
 savage pays her tribute to fashion
 with her ears, nose, lips teeth and
 skin.

Perhaps at the very head of the
 list of fashionable mutilations is the
 habit of boring holes in the lips,
 nose and ears in which to display
 ornaments. The ear is obviously the
 most tempting member for this pur-
 pose, and surprisingly large and
 heavy objects which stretch the lobe
 out of all natural shape, are a joy
 to the savage heart. About 25
 years ago highly civilized women
 wore such large and heavy earrings
 that the lobe was often torn quite
 through. Nevertheless, she who had
 fine jewels to display, with true sav-
 age fortitude, calmly had her ears
 pierced in a new place.

The variety in ear decorations is
 prodigious, but the woman of the
 Queen Charlotte Islands justly may
 be said to be a creator of style,
 as she wears three large hanks of
 yarn drawn through holes in her
 ears and fastened.

WITH A SHELL CLAMP.

Next in favor among savage ladies
 is the fashion of piercing the lips,
 and by inserting bone, quartz, ivory
 or wooden cylinders of gradually in-
 creasing size, extending them to
 hideous proportions. Sometimes it
 is the upper lip, sometimes the low-
 er, sometimes both. Often the low-
 er lip is further enhanced with a
 long polished quartz cone. The
 Carib women thrust a long piece of
 bone through a hole in the lower lip,
 which it is proper to waggle with
 the tongue in what is no doubt con-
 sidered a very fascinating manner.

The nose is a favorite place from
 which to hang ornaments, generally
 rings, large and small. The civil-
 ized woman of Hindustan wears
 dainty little jeweled studs in each
 nostril which are regarded as quite
 fascinating.

Perhaps the oddest instance of this
 kind of adornment is furnished by
 the African lady, whose lips, nose
 and ears are delicately fringed with
 inch-long straws thrust through tiny
 holes. Dr. Schweinfurth makes the
 statement that the bodies of many
 West Africans are pierced in a hun-
 dred places to permit this straw
 decoration, and it is easy to imag-
 ine the feminine delight they take in
 inventing new and striking combina-
 tions.

Tattooing is an ancient and wide-
 spread custom, in some tribes con-
 fined almost entirely to the women
 and in others to the men. Among
 the Igorrotes of the Philippines there
 is hardly a man or woman who has
 not a figure of the sun tattooed on the

BACK OF THE HAND.

The women as a rule are less fa-
 vored than the men in the matter of
 skin embroidery, having merely some
 dots across the forehead, a design on
 the cheek or chin, the hands or feet,
 across the breast and upper part of
 the arms. Girls are often not tat-

CANADA WILL PARTICIPATE.

Depots and Refrigerator Fleet to Be Established.

A despatch from London says: Ne-
 gotiations were completed on Wed-
 nesday by which the American Cold
 Storage Company will take over the
 control of the Southampton Cold
 Storage Company. The directors of
 the new company will have repre-
 sentatives of the American shipping
 interests, the London and South-
 western Railway Company, Fowler
 and Parks of London, and the Amer-
 ican Cold Storage Company. The
 President will be J. M. Smart. De-
 pots will be acquired at Liverpool
 and Manchester, in addition to the
 one at Southampton, and equipped
 at a cost of \$600,000. The net
 working capital will be £300,000.
 The refrigerator steamships of the
 Intercolonial Mercantile Marine Co.,
 which are to run from Boston to
 Manchester, will participate in the
 new service. There will be a con-
 nection by refrigerator boats with
 the Grand Trunk and certain west-
 ern railroads, beginning in Decem-
 ber, for through traffic from Canada
 and the Western States from Port-
 land to Southampton and London.
 In addition to this ocean service,
 there will be 500 refrigerator cars
 to take the goods to all parts of the
 United Kingdom.

FEWER FAILURES.

But Speculative Enterprise In- creases Amounts.

A despatch from London says:
 Some interesting statistics regard-
 ing the fluctuations of insolvency in
 particular trades are given in the
 nineteenth report of the Inspector-
 General of Bankruptcy. During 1901
 there were 151 fewer failures than
 in 1900, but a slight increase in the
 estimated liabilities. The total
 number of bankruptcy cases during
 1901 was 7,613, and the liabilities
 as estimated by debtors £10,794,-
 761, with losses to creditors of
 £8,314,303. This was £47,518 less
 than the losses to creditors during
 1900. Out of sixty-five groups of
 particular trades, thirty-one show
 an increase of liabilities amounting
 to £1,592,625 and thirty-four a de-
 crease of £1,574,869. The building
 trade shows a considerable improve-
 ment, the number of failures being
 219 less and the amount of liabilities
 £392,571 less than in 1900. The
 largest increase is in the metal
 trades, being £354,061, while mer-
 chants show an increase of £181,-
 936, timber merchants £155,917,
 and the shipping trade £138,918.

DAYS LOST BY STRIKERS.

Geological Statistician Puts It at 20,000,000.

A despatch from Washington says:
 The annual volume on the mineral
 resources of the United States for
 1901, prepared by Dr. David T. Day,
 of the Geological Survey, has been
 sent to press, and will be issued
 soon. An interesting feature of the
 report is a compilation of statistics
 showing the number of working days
 lost in strikes in the coal industry.
 These figures include the present
 year, and are brought up to date.
 The total number of days lost during
 the present year is placed at 20,-
 000,000 days, compared with 733,-
 802 days in 1901, 4,878,102 in 1900,
 and 2,124,154 in 1899. The report
 places the total mineral output of
 the country for the year at \$1,086,-
 529,521, a gain of a little more than
 2 per cent. over the production of
 1900. The value of fuels increased
 from \$406,359,351 in 1900 to \$442,-
 395,304 in 1901, a gain of almost
 9 per cent.

HOTEL FIRE.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The present population of Berlin is
 10,142.

There is a spread of glanders in
 Ottawa and vicinity.

Cars jumped the track on the elec-
 tric railway at Vancouver killing a
 Chinaman and injuring two others.

The good roads by-law in the
 county of Wentworth, to raise \$98,-
 000, was carried by a majority of
 684.

An addition to cost \$5,000 will
 likely be made to the Woodstock
 hospital.

add Foreign

Kingston painters have made a de-
 mand for a day of eight hours, with
 a minimum wage of \$2, to go into
 effect in the spring.

At Leduc, N.W.T., a dog struck
 the trigger of the gun with his paw
 and the charge of shot went
 through Carl Bowman's hand and
 lodged in his cheek.

Cleveland and Pennsylvania capi-
 talists are reported to have pur-
 chased the Folger copper mining
 property at Round Lake, 30 miles
 west of Port Arthur, along the C.
 N. R. line. The mine is said to
 contain ore running sometimes 8
 per cent. of copper.

Mayor Hendrie, of Hamilton, has
 received a contribution of \$5,000
 from an unknown donor, \$3,000 to
 go to the city conditional upon the
 erection of a home for incurables,
 \$500 to the Boys' Home, \$500 to the
 Girls' Home, \$500 to the Orphan
 Asylum, and \$500 to the
 Aged Women's Home.

FOREIGN.

Five hundred lady doctors are now
 in practice in England.

It is estimated that there are 10,-
 500,000 Roman Catholics in the
 British Empire.

The Orotava has left St. Helena
 for Cape Town with 1,004 Boer
 prisoners on board.

The smallpox ward in the Glas-
 gow Hospital is now empty for the
 first time in a year.

Thirteen mail sacks, intended for
 South America, were stolen from a
 train near Paris on Monday.

Santos-Dumont and an English
 syndicate are arranging an airship
 race from London to Paris for \$50,-
 000.

A bill for the separation of church
 and state will be introduced in the
 French Chamber of Deputies.

The British Admiralty has given a
 contract for three new cruisers with
 a speed, in fighting trim, of 25½
 knots an hour.

There are over 110,000 lunatics in
 England and Wales, and the annual
 cost of their maintenance is £3,000,-
 000.

Glasgow Corporation decided re-
 cently to apply for powers to bor-
 row £750,000 for the erection of
 houses for the poor.

During the last three months Mr.
 Carnegie received 300 applications
 for assistance in the establishment
 of free libraries.

Over fifty Scotch fishing vessels
 have put into Androssan laden to
 the gunwales with herrings taken in
 the Firth of Clyde.

The School Dentists' Society of
 Great Britain is endeavoring to
 arouse the interest of teachers in
 the teeth of the children.

The Bulgarian Government, in a
 note to the powers, says that unless
 reforms in Macedonia are insisted
 upon it will be impossible to check

With a suspicion of old family aches.

Low Coal Resembles Ice.
 Electrical Review calls attention interesting explanation of the g of coal. Coal petroleum and lating gas are related to one another as ice, water and steam.
 For this reason perfect combustion of liquid fuel is already a long step toward vaporization as ice is advanced toward steam when turned into water. The elements of coal are locked up in form, or virtually frozen solid. Professor Dewar demonstrated how in amount of heat must be taken in the so called permanent gases like them liquid and how much to make them solid. Yet nature distilled gas into the form of coal, lid coal, like solid ice, will only e into vapor through the exposure of heat.

Crab Eating Monkeys.
 le are so much in the habit of eating that monkeys are found only ets that it comes as a surprise n of one that bears the name of b eating macaque. It is found h Burma, Slam and Malay iving among the trees that line al creeks. The chief food of animals consists of seeds, insects abs. In pursuit of crabs they ake to the water. Use has be- second nature with them, as ther animals, and they are said ble to swim uncommonly well.

All Claim the Center.
 "he said thoughtfully; "Shake- was right. All the world's a but it's a mighty funny stage at v so?"
 ctically every one who steps on ards thinks he is cast for the rt, and as a general thing he's han half through his lines before covers his mistake."

Russia's Armies.
 ia has three different armies. In her men are five years in the army, thirteen in the reserve re years in the second reserve. a they are seven years in actual and six in the reserve. In Cau- hey are only three in the active and fifteen in the reserve.

Sun and Moon.
 iren's views of many common mena are often very entertain- little girl five years old, asked appened to the sun after it set, tly replied: "It rolls itself up in a ball, like a hedgehog. And the moon."

of the greatest accomplishments world is to be able to back up laute you find yourself going -Aitchison Globe.

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

alia May Send Mail to Eng- land via Moscow.

aspatch from St. Petersburg -Direct trains are running on rans-Siberian Railway between etersburg and Vladivostok, urney consuming twelve days. stated that Australia is con- ting the establishment of re- shipping connection with the Arthur terminus of the rail- for the purpose of shortening postal route to England. By g the mails overland to Mos- great saving of time would cted.

inventing new and striking combina- tions.
 Tattooing is an ancient and wide- spread custom, in some tribes con- fined almost entirely to the women and in others to the men. Among the Igorrotes of the Philippines there is hardly a man or woman who has not a figure of the sun tattooed on the

BACK OF THE HAND.
 The women as a rule are less fa- vored than the men in the matter of skin embroidery, having merely some dots across the forehead, a design on the cheek or chin, the hands or feet, across the breast and upper part of the arms. Girls are often not tat- tooed until they have reached a mar- riageable age. It is, in fact, their social debut. Among the Papuans they are tattooed all over the body, but the face is reserved to finish off on the wedding day. Curious scar tattooing is practiced by some ne- groes. The effect is hideous enough to satisfy the most ardent votary of fashion.

It is usual among Africans to file the teeth to sharp points, to snap off certain teeth and to make inter- stices in all four front teeth large enough to hold a sizable toothpick. There are two singular mutilations which are not commonly known. The Tinguian women of the Philippines wear a sort of plaited fibre sheath ornamented with beads, on the fore- arm. This strongly compresses the muscles, and, being put on when they are little girls, prevents the develop- ment of the forearm and causes the wrist and hand to swell in a manner which is considered quite beautiful. The idea is similar to the Carib fashion of fastening a stout band about the ankle and just below the knee of each girl child. This is never removed, with the result that the muscles of the calf swell out enorm- ously, while the bound parts remain hardly

THICKER THAN THE BONE.
 The custom of changing the shape of the head is of venerable antiquity and seems never to have produced any evil effects upon the health or the intellect. Among the Indian tribes of the Northwest where the custom is practiced, the babies, swathed in spruce bark, have cedar bark cushions bound on their head so as to exert pressure enough to lengthen the soft skull. It is easy to imagine the motherly and grand- motherly anxiety that each succeed- ing head should take on the required elegance of shape.

The Chinese custom of footbinding, with its attendant evils, is too well known to need comment. In its serious injury to health this fashion is a close second to what might be called the European custom of waist squeezing. Simultaneously with the advent of the straight-front corset among Caucasians there are being formed in many parts of China so- cieties for the suppression of foot- binding.

TO MEET IN MONTREAL.

Chambers of Commerce of Empire to Gather in August.

A despatch from Montreal says: It has been definitely decided that the next meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in Montreal, commencing August 17, 1903. All the leading Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the Empire will be represented.

"Ah, well," said a sour-natured spinster to the wife of the only man who had ever wooed her, and whom she had thrown over. "your husband only proposed to you out of revenge because I rejected him!" "Quite so!" the other retorted. "But he always says revenge has proved so sweet that he can never feel any- thing but gratitude to you!"

lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year, and are brought up to date. The total number of days lost during the present year is placed at 20,000,000 days, compared with 733,802 days in 1901, 4,878,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899. The report places the total mineral output of the country for the year at \$1,086,529,521, a gain of a little more than 2 per cent. over the production of 1900. The value of fuels increased from \$406,359,351 in 1900 to \$442,395,304 in 1901, a gain of almost 9 per cent.

HOTEL FIRE.

Camp McKinney, B. C., Scene of Fatal Conflagration.

A special despatch from Green- wood, B. C., says a telephone mes- sage from Camp McKinney states that the Hotel Fairview was com- pletely destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. Several peo- ple were fatally injured. Miss Louise Smith, of Enderby, 20 years old, a school teacher, is missing, and was probably burned to death. The fire broke out in the basement and spread very rapidly. The guests on the first floor escaped, and others had to jump from the burning build- ing. Mr. Mathias, manager of the hotel, is one of those fatally hurt, and Mrs. Mathias was badly injured. Word was sent to this city and Ver- non for medical aid and nurses. The Hotel Fairview was a large struc- ture, erected by the Fairview Cor- poration (Messrs. Dier, Davidson and Russell), and was the best hotel in that part of the interior. It was a handsome frame building, was well furnished, and contained over 100 rooms.

SHOWS EARTH'S MOVEMENT.

Interesting Experiment With a Pendulum in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—An interesting experiment under the aus- pices of the Astronomical Society of France took place on Wednesday afternoon, when ocular proof of the revolution of the earth was given by means of a pendulum, consisting of a ball weighing 60 pounds, at- tached to a wire 70 yards in length, to the interior of the dome of the Pantheon. M. Chaumie, Min- ister of Public Instruction, who pre- sided, burned a string that tied the weight to a pillar, and the immense pendulum began its journey. Sand had been placed on the floor, and each time the pendulum passed over it a new track was marked in reg- ular deviation though the plane of the pendulum swing remained un- changed. The experiment was com- pletely successful.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE.

Engineers Refuse to Handle Non- Union Coal.

A despatch from Chicago says:— President Morton, of the Interna- tional Association of Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated on Thursday that all members of the association all over the country will be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work.

VESSEL SINKS, 18 PERISH.

Crew of Schooner Lost on the Grand Banks.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: The French fishing vessel, Ce- cilia, has been lost on the Grand Banks. Her entire crew of eighteen perished. Owing to recent heavy gales on the Banks it is feared that there have been other casualties.

cently to apply for powers to bor- row £750,000 for the erection of houses for the poor.

During the last three months Mr. Carnegie received 300 applications for assistance in the establishment of free libraries.

Over fifty Scotch fishing vessels have put into Androssan laden to the gunwales with herrings taken in the Firth of Clyde.

The School Pentists' Society of Great Britain is endeavoring to arouse the interest of teachers in the teeth of the children.

The Bulgarian Government, in a note to the powers, says that unless reforms in Macedonia are insisted upon it will be impossible to check the pro-Macedonian agitation in Bulgaria.

The Supreme Court jury at White Plains, N.J., gave Mrs. Minerva Slutz \$38,500 damages for the death of her husband in the Park tunnel disaster last January.

Lord Curzon telegraphs that the agricultural outlook in India has greatly improved, and that the number of persons on relief has fallen to 205,000.

It is estimated that considerably over a thousand miles of nets are set night by night in the North Sea by the huge fishing fleet working out of Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Inquiries have just been made in England by a Russian Government agent as to the reason for the falling off in the export of Russian agricultural products to the United Kingdom.

George Foster Peabody, of Brook- lyn, N.Y., and Spencer Trask, the banker, of New York, have bought the Crossby hotel and cottages on Lake George as a summer resort for working women and girls.

The British Traders' Defence As- sociation asks private traders every- where to join in the boycott which has for its object the killing "of this false system of so-called co-operation, which means the ruin of private enterprise."

MAY BE GREAT STRIKE.

Railroad Men of the West Want More Pay.

A despatch from Oakland, Cal., says:—According to interviews with heads of railroad unions, a demand will be made upon the Southern Pacific within thirty days for in- creased wages, which will affect more than thirty thousand em- ployees. Both the leaders and the union members are loath to tell their plans and purposes, but it was admitted that a concerted de- mand would be made upon the Southern Pacific, and twenty-two other roads west of Chicago for in- creased wages. The chief cause of the request is the increased cost of living. The men declare also that the railroads are doing more busi- ness than formerly, and making greater profits. Another reason cited is that owing to heavier equipment in use by the railroads the employees are compelled to work harder.

SECRET TREATY.

Evasive Replies in the British Commons.

A despatch from London says: The general belief that a secret treaty is in existence between Germany and Great Britain relative to the pros- pective division of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa received further confirmation in the House of Commons on Wednesday, owing to the evasive replies of Under-Sec- retary Cranborne to questions on the subject. The Secretary parried all queries, saying that if such a treaty existed, he, in the nature of things, was precluded from giving its terms.



—THAT NEW TIE,—

The pretty, swell shape that is destined to be the most popular of the year

IT IS HERE!

All the best of the new furnishings for men and boys are always ready for our customers. Are you one of them?
IF NOT? WHY NOT?

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and when grinding the same be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

Apples Wanted!

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

2 Great Shoes

'THE SLATER'

FOR MEN, \$3.50 & \$5

—AND—

'THE EMPRESS'

For Women,

\$2.50, \$3 & \$3.50.

None genuine unless NAME and PRICE are stamped on the sole. We are sole agents in our three towns.

Ladies' strong lines, neat and good, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$2.

Working Boots for Men and Women at low prices.

Felt Boots, Slippers and Leggings, warm and comfortable and cheap.

Rubbers—The Maple Leaf is a great Rubber. We handle them. They wear.

Rubber Boots, Leather Leggings, Mitts, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Sox, Etc.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Trenton and Belleville.

IT IS NOT HARD TO CONVINCE

shrewd keen buyers of the very exceptional values we are giving in all wool goods these days.

THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCRIMINATE

They exercise sound judgment, founded on experience. They recognize Solid All-wool Goods when shown and can determine pretty accurately their worth. These are the people we sell to every day. These are the people who are taking advantage of this clearing sale.

**Take Our Advice,
Follow their Example,
BUY NOW!**

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Galt has a case of smallpox

Close's Mills are grinding every day.

General Dewet will sail for South Africa on Nov. 1.

Mr. J. W. Hanna, barrister, of Windsor, was brutally beaten on his way home at night.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain will accompany the Colonial Secretary to South Africa.

George W. Cook was sentenced at Halifax to be hanged on January 13 for wife murder.



GO TO
WALLACE'S Drug Store.
—FOR—
**PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL**
PERFECTLY FRESH.
Everything Fresh
and Good.
Have You Tried—
Wallace's Cream of Tartar
It's the pure article.
WALLACE,
THE DRUGGIST
RED CROSS DRUG STORE,
Located in the Grange Corner

We Don't Keep
our candies, we sell them and get
ones every few days. Ganong's choc
are always good.
RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT

Lost.
A red leather purse, on Saturday,
containing a sum of money and a
ring. Finder will be liberally re-
warded by returning to this office.

Mitts and Gloves.
Bargains in mitts. Buy your mitt
gloves from us. Ours are the be
town. They wear like iron and
guaranteed to keep out the cold.
BOXLEY & SONS

Social at Camden East.
A social will (D.V.) be held at the
dence of Mr. and Mrs. Asa
McWilliams, Bethel street, Wedn
Nov. 5th, at 7.30 p.m. All are we
and a good time is anticipated.
Kum, Kum.

Broke His Leg.
Saturday evening last Robert V
Walter street, fell out of a tree whi
gaged in sawing off a limb, and bro
leg. Mr. Wales is a man pretty we
in years and consequently the accide
rather serious one for him.

Do You Like Oysters.
Well, if you do, the best place in to
get them is at Garratt's restaurant.
oysters are always served in the
delicious styles, and are the best tha
be procured. We also have them in
Try us.
J. GARRATT & SONS

Foot Ball at Odessa.
There will be a foot ball matched
played on the Odessa foot ball groun
Saturday afternoon, November 1st, be
the Sydenham foot ball team and
composed of the Scotch Machinists
the Kingston Foundry for \$100. \$5
deposited by the contesting parties
nesday.

Credit Sale.
Of cows and dairy utensils. Mr.
Clark, of lot No. 9, concession 3,
Fredericksburg, will have a sal
auction, on Thursday, Nov. 13th, 19
one o'clock sharp. Twenty-eight cow
Durham Heifers, One thoroughbred shor
Durham Bull and a variety of
utensils. Terms: One year's credi
be given on approved joint notes, at
cent interest. E. S. LARSEN, auction

Who Can Equal This?
Thursday afternoon Mr. Allan W
of North Fredericksburg, brought
this office a radish, which for size

The schooner Mary left on Wednesday
for Oswego to load coal for J. R. Dafoe.

Mr. Charles Garrison of Fredericksburg
sold his farm to Mr. Fred Perry last Tues-
day. Price about \$4000.

Try the Plaza Special smoking Mixture
if you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At
the PLAZA, John St.

Raymond Lloyd, the unfortunate victim
of a shooting accident last week, has passed
the dangerous stage and is now on the road
to recovery.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style.
Call and see our selections of jewelry and
rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

Monday afternoon a horse belonging to
Mr. Dennison became frightened and ran
away. At the railway crossing, near the
old English Church Cemetery, it ran on to
the track and across the railway bridge.
On the south end of the bridge the horse
became free from the buggy, and the buggy
toppled over in the ditch at the side of the
track. The horse was captured near the
entrance of the cut, none the worse for
its novel trip across the high bridge.

When a man becomes a hermit shutting
himself off from his fellows, the sun of his
influence has set. This truth is applicable
with greater force to the man who has
something to sell. Life is a battle for
place, competition is on every hand, and
those who do not use strenuous efforts sur-
vive but a short time. Time was when
dealers confined their efforts to the employ-
ment of cries or "barkers," before their
doors, but the newspaper and other
periodicals have made possible the widest
publicity. The man who has something
to sell and does not appreciate this fact is
a back number.

Completely Fagged Out. The world
is full of sickly, dependent, tired, over-
worked people, all hoping to be well some day. The
surest road to health is along the way of taking
Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone is a great
appetizer and enables one to eat plenty of
wholesome food without fear of indigestion or
over-eating. This results in the rapid formation
of an abundance of red, vitalizing blood, which
will restore the nerves, increase flesh and vigor
and nourish and feed every organ of the body.
Ferrozone is an ideal restorative and invigorant.
It is a tonic of unequalled merit that anyone
can use with benefit. Price the per box, or six
boxes for \$2.50 at drug stores, or N. C. Tolson &
Co., Kingston, Ont.

Toronto, Oct. 25. — Twelve election
petitions were dismissed this morning by

STURINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

HOT SODAS

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is on. We are always prepared. Come in and try some of our Hot Beef Tea, Lemonade, Coffee, Chocolate, Raspberry Vinegar, Tomato Bullion.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

CACLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARBANK.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 31 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing material payments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded the instant withdrawal of Turkish troops from British territory near Aden.

It turns out that the Indians in the Northwest suffering from smallpox are American Indians, who were sent across the border by a United States Indian agent.

On Wednesday last W. J. Bowell, postmaster at Tweed for the past twenty-two years, received notice from the post office inspector's office Kingston, stating that on an early date the post office at Tweed will be transferred from the charge of W. J. Bowell to that of James Murphy.—Tweed News.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Galt has a case of smallpox

Cloose's Mills are grinding every day.

General Dewet will sail for South Africa on Nov. 1.

Mr. J. W. Hanna, barrister, of Windsor, was brutally beaten on his way home at night.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain will accompany the Colonial Secretary to South Africa.

George W. Cook was sentenced at Halifax to be hanged on January 13 for wife murder.

Mrs. Fred Glynn, a young matron of Havlock, poisoned herself because of hearing some local gossip.

The late Rev. Fr. O'Brien, Madoos, left an estate of \$1,200. T. J. Rigney is executor's solicitor.

The appointment of Sherman Bond of the village of Odessa as bailiff for Lennox and Addington has been cancelled.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

"B" Battery association football team played a return match at Odessa on Saturday afternoon, and were defeated one to nothing.

The horse races which were to have taken place in the park on Thursday were postponed owing to wet weather. They will take place Thursday afternoon next.

Public Deposits in Canada banks amount to over \$350,000,000. Pretty good considering we have passed through the Panama hat and ice cream seasons as well as a coal strike.

Sydenham and Kingston Scotchmen association football teams are to play at Odessa next Saturday. A bet of fifteen dollars a side has been made, each team putting up ten dollars as a deposit.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Mrs. P. M. McCabe died at her home on Wednesday evening. Deceased had been ill for a number of months with consumption and her death was not unexpected. A husband and family are left to mourn.

Mr. George E. Deroche, of Deseronto, will act as Crown prosecutor at the Picton Assizes on Tuesday next, Nov. 4th and C. H. Widdifield K. C. of Picton, will be Crown prosecutor at our Assizes here on Tuesday Nov. 11th.

Friday night is Halloween. It is up to the small boy to behave himself or he will get in trouble. Innocent movement is not too bad, but the wilful destruction of property will not be tolerated. A number of special police will be on duty that night.

The Napanee Collegiate foot ball team defeated the Picton High School team at Deseronto on Saturday last by a score of 2-0. The game was well contested and our boys are jubilant over their success. Quite a number from Napanee drove up to witness the game.

A most enjoyable time was spent at the "At Home" in Argyll Lodge on Wednesday evening. The next one takes place in Napanee Lodge on Wednesday evening next. These "At Homes" are for the Oddfellows of Napanee, their wives and lady friends, and promise to be an enjoyable pastime for the winter months.

Mr. W. F. Hall has been appointed to the Napanee agency of the British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., M. C. Bogart to the Napanee agency of the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., and S. L. Daly to the Napanee agency of the Merchants Fire Insurance Co. These companies were formerly represented by the late T. G. Davis.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Patent Medicines, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pierce's Favorite Prescription 85c. per bottle, Pierce's Pellets 20c. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c. box, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 3 for \$1. Douglas's Egyptian Liniment 20c. bottle, Radway's Dr. Thomas Electric Oil, Perry Davis Pain Killer 20c. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. Our celebrated 25c tea still a leader.

doors, but the newspaper and other periodicals have made possible the widest publicity. The man who has something to sell and does not appreciate this fact is a back number.

Completely Fagged Out. The world is full of sickly, despondent, tired, overworked people, all hoping to be well some day. The surest road to health is along the way of taking Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone is a great appetizer and enables one to eat plenty of wholesome food without fear of indigestion or dyspepsia. This results in the rapid formation of an abundance of red, vitalizing blood, which will restore the nerves, increase flesh and vigor and nourish and feed every organ of the body. Ferrozone is an ideal restorative and invigorant. It is a tonic of unequalled merit that anyone can use with benefit. Price 10c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at Druggists, or N. C. Tolson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Twelve election petitions were dismissed this morning by Judges MacLennan and Street, at Osgoode Hall, as follows: Stormont; South Westworth; Addington; West Huron; West Hamilton and cross; South Huron and cross; South Norfolk and cross; East Hamilton and cross; Centre Simcoe and cross; Manitoulin and cross; Algoma and cross; South Bruce and cross. Dates set for Frontenac at Kingston on November 18th; Halton at Milton, on November 18th; Lennox at Napanee, on November 25th and Kingston at Kingston, on November 25th. The following six petitions were posted for two weeks: North York against Davis (lib.), and cross-petition; Centre Bruce against Clarke (con.), and cross-petition; East Wellington against Gibson (lib.), and cross-petition; North Ontario against Hoyle (con.), and cross-petition; North Waterloo against Lackner (con.) and cross-petition; Sault Ste. Marie against Macscampbell (con.), and cross-petition.

In an action in the high court of justice for Ontario recently tried before Chancellor Boyd, at Toronto, the Slater Shoe company and Charles E. Slater, president, of Montreal, makers of the famous Slater shoe, obtained a judgment forever restraining P. G. Wilkinson, a boot and shoe dealer of Owen Sound, from advertising, offering, exposing for sale or selling boots or shoes not made by the Slater Shoe company, as "Slater Shoes," "Slater Goods," or "The Slater Shoe." The chancellor also ordered Wilkinson to pay the heavy costs of the action. It seems Wilkinson was offering for sale shoes made by a manufacturer in Montreal whose name was somewhat similar to 'The Slater Shoe company. This maker came up from Montreal and gave notice at the trial and appeared to be looking after the defence for Wilkinson, but the evidence, decided that no one except the Slater Shoe company had a right to use the name "Slater Shoes," "Slater Goods," "The Slater Shoe," or any similar names in connection with boots and shoes, and that Wilkinson had no right to use any name or names in connection with boots and shoes, which might enable him to pass off a shoe not of the company's make, as being of their make, nor in any way to reap the benefit of the reputation which the Slater shoe has acquired throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE BEST If you want the best shoe you must get "THE SLATER." The prices are \$3.50 and \$5.00. Every pair stamped with Name and Price. J. J. HAINES sole agent Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

BUTTER EATERS Are Particular and Critical.

In the large majority of homes, consumers of butter—old and young—are particular about the color of butter placed before them. Whittish or imperfectly colored butter does not attract the eye or tempt the taste. It is the well made butter colored with Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, that is looked for and appreciated. The lovely, delicate June shade produced by Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color is well known. It is easy to detect the butter colored with crude and common colors. Such butter is usually bricky in color, sometimes mottled, and often strong and rancid. It pays buttermakers to use Wells Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. When used by buttermakers, it gives an extra value of from 2 to 4 cents per pound. Don't be deceived by any dealer; insist upon having the kind that makes prize butter. All druggist and dealers.

the Kingston Foundry for \$100. \$5 deposited by the contesting parties Tuesday.

Credit Sale.

Of cows and dairy utensils. Mr. Clark, of lot No. 9, concession 3, Fredericksburgh, will have a sale auction, on Thursday, Nov. 13th, 11 one o'clock sharp. Twenty-eight cow Durham Heifers, One thoroughbred shorthorn Durham Bull and a variety of utensils. Terms: One year's credit given on approved joint notes, at 6 cent interest, E. S. LAPINE, auctioneer.

Who Can Equal This?

Thursday afternoon Mr. Allan W. of North Fredericksburgh, brought this office a radish, which for size weight we have never seen equalled weighed 16 pounds, and measure inches around. It resembled a mang appearance. This is certainly a veritable thing, as the seed from which was grown usually produces a root about a couple of inches in length, can equal this?

A South African Order.

This week Douglas & Co. received order from Sergeant James W. Whi Johannesburg, South Africa, for bottles of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. They also have an order from Smith, & Co., wholesale druggists of Johannesburg. While the war was in progress South Africa Douglas & Co., with usual enterprise and forethought, secured a consignment of samples with one Canadian contingents, and their orders have been rewarded by receiving orders similar to the above.

New Library Books.

The following new books have been placed in the Napanee Library: "Modern Miracle," by M. McD. B. K.C. A strong plot worked on solid grounds, and marvellous achievements worked out by an athletic hero, laid in England; time, the present. "Colonial Maid," by Lucy F. Madioo, story of old Virginia in the early colonial days. A beautiful character sketch of a girl. "Her Wilful Way," by Helen Griffith. A story of girls' school scene, laid in England; time, the present. "When Love is King," by W. D. Mobry. A modern romance. Resemblance of life with temptations and trials. Scene laid in the Western States; time, the present.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted the Canadian and American Government secured through the agency of M. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. S.A.

77,815 — James Bottrell Uren, Lill B. C. — Thill Coupling.

77,822 — Lewis J. Timpany, Ay West, Ont. — Pump.

77,845 — Napoleon Ostigny, St. Hyacinthe, Que. — Corn Shucker.

77,875 — Messrs. Harrison & Hinch Mary's (near Regina), N. W. T. Flow.

77,900 — Joseph Wm. Jack, N. B. — Mouse Trap.

UNITED STATES.

711,169 — Adolphe D. Leblanc, Mon Que. — Hatchet Screw Driver.

711,463 — John Rain Beck, Termi Ont. — Door Check.

711,470 — David W. Caswell, Al Assa — Portable Grainery.

711,600 — George Hastings Mac North Sydney, N. S. — Machine for producing perforated telegraph paper.

711,756 — Frank A. Breeze, Forest N Ont. — Spinning Frame

Inflamed Nose and Throat. And diseases of the respiratory organs as Bronchitis, Croup, Cold in the Head, and Catarrh, are treated with marvellous success on strictly scientific principles by Catarrho. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone, which travels every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All catarrhs, congestion and inflammation are at once relieved and any morbid condition of the Catarrhozone, the vitiated tissues are restored. Where Catarrhozone is used (last 10 to 15 minutes, coughs half an hour, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis as from fire. A trial will convince of the startling merit of Catarrhozone. (Sold in all sizes 15c. At Druggists or P. & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Cura Catarrhozone.

TO
WALLACE'S Drug Store.
—FOR—
THE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL
PERFECTLY FRESH.

Everything Fresh
and Good.

Have You Tried—
Wallace's Cream of Tartar
is the pure article.

WALLACE,
THE DRUGGIST.
CROSS DRUG STORE,
located in the Grange Corner.

Keep
lies, we sell them and get fresh
few days. Ganong's chocolates
is good.
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Another purse, on Saturday, 25th,
a sum of money and several
under will be liberally rewarded
ng to this office. 46ap

Gloves.
s in mitts. Buy your mitts and
s in us. Ours are the best in
they wear like iron and are
d to keep out the cold.
BOYLE & SON.

Camden East.
will (D.V.) be held at the resi-
t Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft
ms, Bethel street, Wednesday,
at 7.30 p.m. All are welcome
od time is anticipated. Kam,
n.


is Leg,
y evening last Robert Wales,
et, fell out of a tree while en-
awing off a limb, and broke his
Wales is a man pretty well up
nd consequently the accident is a
ious one for him.

Like Oysters.
you do, the best place in town to
s at Garratt's restaurant. Our
re always served in the most
styles, and are the best that can
ed. We also have them in bulk.
J. GARRATT & SON.

at Odessa.
will be a foot ball matched game
the Odessa foot ball grounds on
afternoon, November 1st, between
ham foot ball team and one
of the Scotch Machinists from
ston Foundry for \$100. \$50 was
by the contesting parties Wed-

ale.
and dairy utensils. Mr. J. J.
lot No. 9, concession 3, North
sburgh, will have a sale by
n Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1902, at
s sharp. Twenty-eight cows, two
feifers, One thorobred shorthorn
Bull and a variety of dairy
Terms: One year's credit with
n approved joint notes, at 6 per
est. E. S. LAPUN, auctioneer.

Equal This?
by afternoon Mr. Allan Wagar,
Fredericksburgh, brought into



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.
Going West, 12.05 a.m. Going East, 2.09 a.m.
" 3.33 a.m. " 7.43 a.m.
" 10.29 a.m. " 12.17 p.m. noon
" 1.15 p.m. " 12.55 p.m. noon
" 4.58 p.m. " 6.40 p.m.
" 9.01 p.m.
(Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other
trains run daily. Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at
the station. 8-ly

Squealing.
All kinds of (Pig) squealing stopped at
Close's Mills.

Second-Hand Coal Stoves.
Now that the coal strike is nearly over
coal stoves will sell fast. We have some
bargains in second-hand stoves that will
open your eyes. **BOYLE & SON.**

East End Barber Shop.
Up-to-date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Oyster Season.
Oysters, the best you can buy.
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.
Oysters you can eat with pleasure.
RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Sale of Lands For Taxes.
The treasurer's sale of these lands takes
place on Tuesday next, Nov. 4th, at the
Court House, commencing at ten o'clock in
the forenoon.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

They are Coming.
The peaches and plums are arriving at
Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms,
Niagara district. The stock is always
fresh, choice and select, and the prices are
the lowest of the lowest.
FITZPATRICK'S Grocery
Dundas Street.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Grand Concert.
A grand concert under the auspices of
the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church,
will be held in the Town Hall, Bath, Friday
Nov. 7, 1902. An excellent program con-
sisting of Solos, Duets, Choruses, Dialogues
Drills, etc. Special Whistling Solos and
Recitations by foreign talent. Doors open
at 7 p.m. Program begins at 8 p.m.
sharp. Tickets, 25c. children under 12
years, 15 cents. Come and have a good
time.

Eager For The Coins.
Many of the coin collectors of the city
are eagerly hunting for specimens of the
new issue of Canadian five cent pieces.
The first bears, on the reverse side, the
queen's crown, the same design as is shown
on the old coins. It is said that this issue
is being recalled, hence the eagerness of
the collectors to secure every such coin that
they can find. They are willingly paying
double the value, and have gathered to-
gether a large collection of the new coins,
—Kingston Whig.

'At Home.'
Under the auspices of St.
Mary Magdalene's Guild,
Mrs. Wilkison's residence
Monday evening, Nov. 3rd
A good musical programme, home
amusements. Come and be trans-
ported to the
SEA SHORE
and dig in the sand for shells and
wrecked treasures. Refreshments.

Coats that Fit and Look.

Ladies say our's are the best fitting garments in
this district, every line is a fitter. Style about them,
comfort, money's worth.
Come and see our stock before you buy. Good
Coats lined all through including sleeves—\$5.00, 6.00,
6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.00, 10.00.

That 58 Inch Coating Serge at 90c.

is proving a winner, useful stylish, unshrinkable,
black or navy.

A Good Feather Boa For 50c.

Special lot Cocks Feather, Boas, large size worth
\$1.25 for 50c. each.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS 22c.

Good White Blankets, 60 and 80 inches \$2.25.
The Alexandre Blankets, pure wool, soft lofty
finish, very fine, \$2.35, 2.75, 3.35, 4.00 a pair.
Sheeting Blankets, 75c and \$1.00 the pair.

Alexandre Kid Gloves are the Standard

Of the world for excellence of finish and fit. We
are the selling agents for these famous Gloves. They
do not cost any more than common goods, \$1.00, 1.25 a
pair. All sizes and all popular shades in stock.

Just a word, all our stocks are replenished several
times a week right through the season, coming and going
—going and coming. We invite you to visit our store
every time you come to town—You know the way here—
No Urging to Buy—look about price and examine all
you want—"The money back plan" without grumble,
works here always.

Butterick Patterns, and Fashion Sheets for Novem-
ber, now in stock.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

 **Church of England Notes.**  I have a quantity of
Ice to sell by the ton
or any quantity de-
PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services

Sale.
Dairy and dairy utensils. Mr. J. J. of lot No. 9, concession 3, North
burgh, will have a sale by
on Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1902, at
ock sharp. Twenty-eight cows, two
n Heifers, One thorobred shorthorn
n Bull and a variety of dairy
n. Terms: One year's credit will
on approved joint notes, at 6 per
cent, E. S. LAPUS, auctioneer.

Can Equal This?
Friday afternoon Mr. Allan Wagar,
th Fredericksburgh, brought into
ice a radish, which for size and
we have never seen equalled. It
16 pounds, and measured 32
around. It resembled a mangold in
ence. This is certainly a mar-
thing, as the seed from which it
own usually produces a radish
couple of inches in length. Who
all this?

th African Order.
week Douglas & Co. received an
rem Sergeant James W. White, of
esburg, South Africa, for 1,728
of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.
also have an order from Smith, Rive
wholesale druggists of Johannesburg.
While the war was in progress in
Africa Douglas & Co., with their
nterprise and forethought, shipped
gment of samples with one of the
an contingents, and their efforts
en rewarded by receiving several
similar to the above.

Library Books.
Following new books have recently
ad in the Napanee Library: "A
Miracle," by M. McD. Bodkin,
A strong plot worked on scientific
and marvellous achievements
out by an athletic hero Scene
England; time, the present. "A
l Maid," by Lucy F. Madison. A
old Virginia in the early colonial
A beautiful character sketch for
"Her Wilful Way," by Helen S.
A story of girls' school life.
in England; Time, the present
"Love is King," by W. Dudley
A modern romance. Realistic
of life with temptations and trials
id in the Western States; time,
eat.

Report.
he benefit of our readers, we pub-
list of patents recently granted by
adian and American Governments,
through the agency of Messrs
& Marion, Patent Attorneys, Mon-
arada, and Washington, D. C., U.

— James Bottrell Uren, Lillooet
— Thill Coupling.
— Lewis J. Timpany, Aylmer
nt. — Pump.
— Napoleon Ostigny, St. Hyacinthe
Corn Shucker.
— Messrs. Harrison & Hinch, St.
(near Regina), N. W. T. Dis-
— Joseph Wm. Jack, N. S. —
Trap.

UNITED STATES.
9 — Adolphe D. Leblanc, Montreal
Ratchet Screw Driver.
3 — John Rain Beck, Terminus,
Door Check.
3 — David W. Caswell, Adair,
Portable Grainery.
0 — George Hastings Hackett,
duney, N. S. — Machine for prod-
reforeated telegraph paper.
3 — Frank A. Breeze, Forest Mills,
Spinning Frame

ted Nose and Throat. And such
of the respiratory organs as Bronchitis,
ings, Cold in the Head, and Nasal
are treated with marvellous success
y scientific principles by Catarrhazone
cated vapor of Catarrhazone quickly
every air pas-ge possible to be
gave treatment. All greeness, pain,
n and inflammation are at once dis-
d by means of the healing powers of
one the vitiated tissues are quickly
Where Catarrhazone is used colds
ten minutes, coughs half an hour, and
Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis
in fire. A trial will convince anyone
rtling merit of Catarrhazone. Costs
all sizes 15c. At Druggists or Polson
ington, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills
stipation.

they can find, they are willing to pay
double the value, and have gathered to-
gether a large collection of the new coins,
—Kingston Whig.

"At Home."
Under the auspices of St.
Mary Magdalene's Guild.
Mrs. Wilkison's residence
Monday evening, Nov. 3rd
A good musical programme, home
amusements. Come and be trans-
ported to the

SEA SHORE
and dig in the sand for shells and
wrecked treasures. Refreshments.
Everybody Welcome
Admission 15 cents.

Temperance Talk at the Epworth League.

A most instructive hour and a half was
spent in the basement of the Western
Methodist church on Monday evening, at
the meeting of the Epworth League. Mr.
Reid, of the Collegiate staff, gave an in-
teresting illustrated address on "The effects
of alcohol on the human system." Miss
Cairns, organist of the church, sang a very
beautiful solo, which was well received.
Mr. Nesbitt, principal of the Newburgh
High School, spoke to the audience for a
short time on the coming referendum, after
which Rev. Bartlett sang a solo. Mr.
Reid and Mr. Nesbitt are both good
speakers and brought out some good points
in favor of their subjects.

Success of a Former Napaneean.

"The American Adviser" a journal de-
voted to railroads, imports and exports,
has the following to say of Harry B. Fra-
lick, a son of Mrs. D. W. Fralick, Thomas
Street: "Harry B. Fralick is one of the
most successful and popular advertising
men of the West. Seven years ago, Mr.
Fralick opened the Chicago office of Wil-
liams & Lawrence of New York in U. S.
Express building, representing the fol-
lowing list of daily newspapers: Los
Angeles Times, Minneapolis Times;
Kalmazoo Gazette News, Quincy Journal,
Reading Eagle, Milwaukee Sentinel,
Bainaw News, Wichita Beacon, Troy
Times, Sioux City Tribune and Wheeling
Register. Sterling integrity and natural
ability assure Mr. Fralick a prosperous
future. He is a credit to his profession.
The subject of the above sketch is well
known in Napanee, and his many friends
will be pleased to hear of his success.

60 Specialists on the Case.—In the
ordinary run of medical practice a greater
number than this have treated cases of
chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure
—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60
in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the
cure giving relief in one day. These little
"specialists" have proven their real merit.
—72

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

Church of England Notes.

PART-OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services
for Sunday, Oct. 26. St. Alban's, Odessa,
Holy Eucharist, 10.30 a.m.; Hawley,
Evensong, 3 p.m.; St. John's, Bath, 7 p.m.
Collections at Hawley and Bath, for
Kingston General Hospital.

KISSING THE HAND.

The Practice Was Instituted by the Early Roman Rulers.

The practice of kissing the hands
was instituted by the early Roman
rulers as a mark of subjection as much
as one of respect, and under the first
Caesar the custom was kept up, but
only for a time.

These worthies conceived the idea
that the proper homage due to their
exalted station called for less familiar
modes of obeisance, so the privilege
of kissing the emperor's hand was re-
served as a special mark of condescen-
sion or distinction for officers of high
rank.

No such restriction, however, was
placed on the emperors themselves,
who, if they wished to confer signal
honor on any of their subjects, kissed
either the mouths or the eyes of those
they wished specially to favor, the kiss
generally intimating some promotion
or personal satisfaction for some
achievement.

Roman fathers considered the prac-
tice of kissing of so delicate a nature
that they never kissed their wives in
the presence of their daughters.

Then, too, only the nearest relatives
were allowed to kiss their kindred of
the gentler sex on the mouth, for in
those days, as now, kissing was not a
mere arbitrary sign, but it was the
spontaneous language of the affections,
especially that of love.

Under the Romans if a lover kissed
his betrothed before marriage she in-
herited half of his worldly goods in the
event of his death before the marriage
ceremony, and if she died her heritage
descended to her nearest relatives.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Diagnosis.

He had seen a hundred doctors,
A hundred, yes, and more,
And each told a different tale
From the one just before.

From diseases unpronounceable
To ordinary chills—
Well, they gave him all the ailments.
Presented him with bills,

Until he reached the limit.
The man was almost dead
Broke; but, mustering his courage
Up, this is what he said:

"I'll make a diagnosis, doc,
If you'll listen ter the pint;
'Pears to me, considerin',
Your head's plum out of jint!"

Cramps are Like Burglars. They
come unexpected and when least welcome.
Be armed with a one-minute cure in a bottle of
Nervine, which relieves cramp and stomach
pains in five minutes. In Colic, Summer Com-
plaint, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, a d Nausea, Ber-
villine is a remedy of remarkable potency, and
acts promptly and satisfactorily at all times.
The composition of Polson's Nervine expresses
the highest medical progress of the age, which
accounts for its superior merit. Price 25c.
Hamilton's Pills & the Good Pills.

ICE I have a quantity of
Ice to sell by the ton
or any quantity de-
sired. Tel.—101.

S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

Saw No Reason For Swearing.
General Grant was asked why he
never swore. He replied: "Well, when
a boy I had an aversion to swearing.
It seemed useless, an unnecessary hab-
it, and besides I saw that swearing
usually aroused a man's anger. I early
had a desire to have complete com-
mand of myself. I noticed when a
man got angry his opponent always
got the better of him. On that account
also I determined to refrain from
swearing. Then the swearing men of
my acquaintance when a boy were not
the best men I knew. I never saw any
reasons for swearing. All were against
it."

A Way She Has.
Inquisitive Neighbor—I hear that
your sister is engaged. Is that true?
Small Boy—I dare say. She gener-
ally is.

It is every man's opinion that he
would have been a great man had he
lived fifty years ago.

Have you Eczema?—Have you any
skin disease or eruptions? Are you sub-
ject to chaffing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's
Ointment prevents and cures any and all
of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and
Blind Piles besides. One application brings
relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in
three to six nights.—71

To Apple Growers and Packers.

GENTLEMEN:—

On account of the shortage
of Cooper Stock I was obliged
to shut down my Barrel Factory
for a part of last week. This
week I received two car loads
of Cooper Stock, and have put
on more hands, and am doing
the best I can to supply the
demand by turning out from
250 to 300 Apple Barrels per
day (of 24 hours.) If you get
impatient please figure us out
a few more hours per day.

Most respectfully yours,
CHAS. STEVENS,
Napanee.
Oct. 30th, 1902.